



**department
of
family
and
social
welfare
annual report
1966 / 67**

Joffre Building, 1075 Ste-Foy Road, Québec 6

Location of Health as well as Family and Social Welfare Departments' main services

Joffre Building, 1 075 Sainte-Foy Road, Québec 6

Location of Health as well as Family and Social Welfare Departments' main services



Government of Québec

DEPARTMENT
OF
FAMILY
AND
SOCIAL WELFARE

ANNUAL REPORT
1966/67

Jean-Paul Cloutier, *Minister* — Roger Marier, *Deputy Minister*

*To the Honourable HUGUES LAPOINTE, P.C., Q.C.
Lieutenant-Governor of Québec*

Your Honour :

*With all respect, I present the annual report of
the Family and Social Welfare Department.*

JEAN-PAUL CLOUTIER

Minister of Family and Social Welfare

Québec, December 1967

Mr JEAN-PAUL CLOUTIER
Minister of Family and Social Welfare
Québec

Sir :

I have the honour to submit the 1966/67 annual report of the Family and Social Welfare Department.

This report reflects the steady improvement in Québec's welfare provisions from year to year and describes, in terms of government activity, the essential contribution which the Department made to social security during the period under review.

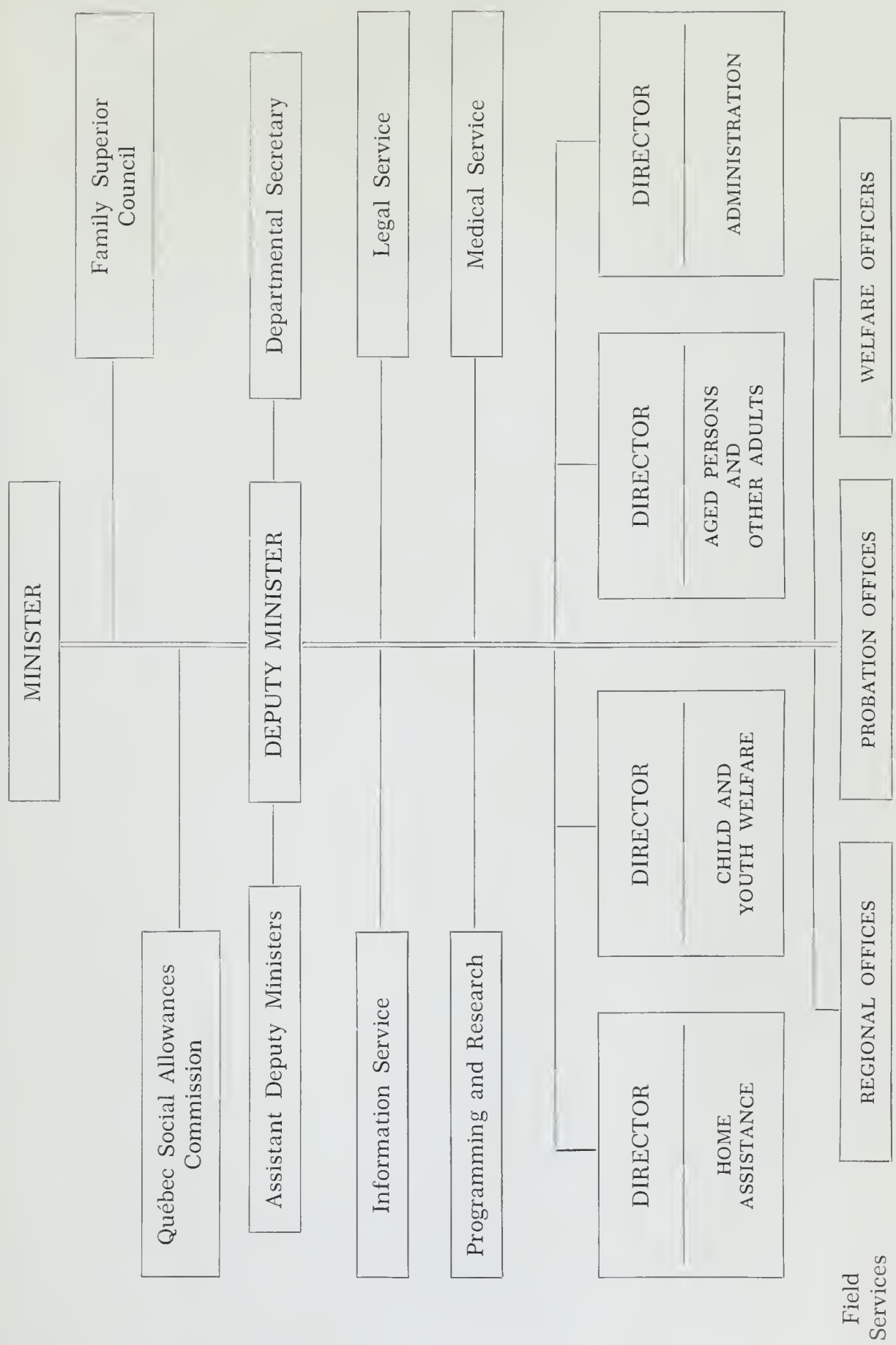
Yours truly,

ROGER MARIER
Deputy Minister

Québec, December 1967



FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT





IN MEMORIAM

Mr Joseph-Rodolphe Forest, Assistant Deputy Minister of Family and Social Welfare, died on April 10, 1967.

A public servant of unswerving loyalty, Mr Forest enjoyed the high regard of every minister whom he served, the firm friendship of people with whom he worked and the respect of all those who knew him. And countless welfare recipients whose lot he tried to improve remember him with profound gratitude.

Mr Forest became Assistant Deputy Minister of Family and Social Welfare in August 1963, but remained a member of the Québec Social Allowances Commission with which he had been connected since its inception. He was the first vice-president (1936), then the president (1937), of the former Québec Old Age Pensions Commission, later renamed the Québec Social Allowances Commission.

As Assistant Deputy Minister of Family and Social Welfare, Mr Forest first directed the Administration Branch, then acted as special adviser until he entered hospital in March 1967.

FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

SENIOR OFFICERS

<i>Minister</i>	Jean-Paul CLOUTIER
<i>Minister Without Portfolio</i>	François-Eugène MATHIEU
<i>Deputy Minister</i>	Roger MARIER
<i>Assistant Deputy Ministers</i>	Gilles-D. BERGERON
	Camille BLIER
	R.-Edgar GUAY
	Benoît LEVASSEUR
<i>Departmental Secretary</i>	André ESCOJIDO

HOME ASSISTANCE BRANCH

<i>Director</i>	Paul PÉRIARD
<i>Regional Co-ordinators</i>	Réginald GRENIER
	Fernand LORD
	Noël VARIN

CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE BRANCH

<i>Director</i>	Claude MAILHIOT
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SERVICES TO AGED PERSONS AND OTHER ADULTS BRANCH

<i>Assistant Director</i>	Pierre-Paul ARCHAMBAULT
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ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

<i>Director</i>	Gilles-D. BERGERON
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SERVICES

Information Service

Director André KALTENBACK

Legal Service

Director Alphonse DESJARDINS

Medical Service

Director Roland LEBLANC

Programming and Research Service

Director Gilles BEAUSOLEIL

STATUTORY ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE TO THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Québec Social Allowances Commission

Chairman Jean-Marie BOUCHARD

Family Superior Council

Chairman Philippe GARIGUE

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FOREWORD

This report describes the Family and Social Welfare Department's accomplishments and activities on behalf of needy families and individuals during 1966/67.

Anxious to take into account family income and responsibilities, Québec introduced her own family allowances this year to complement those paid by the federal government. Among other factors, the Québec plan recognizes that a large family faces special problems and that its burdens increase as the children mature.

This departmental initiative was designed to supplement the help already extended to families by Québec's social legislation in general and by the *Schooling Allowances Act* in particular. This act is intended to encourage 16- and 17-year olds to continue their education so they will have a better chance of finding permanent employment with an adequate salary.

During the year, the Department continued the implementation of its over-all social assistance programme. To keep pace with the rising population, it had to invest more and multiply its endeavours for the benefit of the economically underprivileged, co-ordinating its efforts with those of various private and collective social assistance agencies. In applying these policies, the Department had to cope with the enduring problems of planning and establishing priorities, always remembering that the state's resources are not unlimited.

All the same, in practice, social security measures are doubly justified ; not only do they fill immediate family and individual needs, but they also provide a means of stabilizing the economy and ensuring a higher degree of distributive justice.

Social Welfare in Québec
Family Allowances

The *Québec Family Allowances Act* came into force on April 1, 1967.

It is intended to create better balance between the financial resources and responsibilities of Québec families, particularly large ones. In effect, it increases the buying power of a broad sector of the population at a time when the cost of living is climbing rapidly.

Family allowances appeared for the first time in nineteenth-century Europe, as a result of the humanist view of social and economic organization which perceived the economy as an instrument to serve people.

In France, family allowances were tied to salaries and paid not only by governments but by private enterprises. Employees doing the same work were paid according to their family responsibilities. The obvious disadvantage of this method was that it encouraged employers to hire unmarried workers or those with few dependants ; in the long run, heads of large families suffered.

Fortunately, people have since gradually learned to use the state as a lever to obtain something approaching a family salary. Today, nearly all industrialized countries except the United States have accepted the principle of paying family allowances.

These allowances can never give a family the income it would derive from salaried employment ; however, they can help bring about a more equitable division of society's resources. In spite of the economic advantages arising from its high industrial productivity rate, Canadian society has not been able to eradicate poverty in all areas and the economically underprivileged make up a large section of the population. In this situation, one in which the family has played such an important part, it is amazing that we were so slow to make greater use of family allowances as a means of distributing community wealth more fairly, helping less fortunate people and easing the burden of family responsibilities which, even in the last century, were recognized as the principal cause of poverty.

Nevertheless, Québec has long entertained the idea of introducing family allowances as we see in this quotation cited in the 1933 Montpetit Commission Report: "We firmly believe that the first kind of social insurance to be established in our province as being the most just, the most urgent, and the most justifiable, should be the system of family allowances. We believe that this system should form the central point, the pivot or axis, as it were, of the whole system of social insurance the establishment of which is being contemplated."

However, with the country in the throes of economic depression, Canada was not to get family allowances until 1944, when the federal government adopted the first measure. In so doing, it yielded to the pressure of Québec public opinion ; English-speaking Canadians openly opposed the legislation, fearing that these federal "baby bonuses" would merely encourage an increase in Québec's already high birth rate.

The federal government did not seek to amend the Canadian constitution before instituting family allowances, claiming that it was not infringing provincial rights by sending cheques to mothers, and knowing full well that this initiative was bound to be popular in a Québec so blessed with large families.

Although the *British North America Act, 1867* made no provision for family allowances, they have all the characteristics of matters which the Canadian constitution recognizes as being under exclusively provincial jurisdiction. In any case, all social security plans must necessarily be devised and carried out by the provinces, because no national programme could possibly be flexible enough to meet the many and varied social and economic conditions across the country. The Boucher Report, particularly in Recommendation 14, implied that family allowances are a field of provincial jurisdiction.

The federal act came into effect in July 1945. At first, these family allowances helped substantially, representing 12.8 per cent of the net income of Canadian families with five children or more. Initial payments were \$5 or \$8 a month for each child, depending on his age, until he reached sixteen. Since 1952, \$6 has been allowed for each child under ten and \$8 for a youngster aged ten but less than sixteen. Thus, children were divided into two groups by one factor only — age. When a youth reached sixteen, all aid to his family stopped, even if he continued his education and was still a financial burden to his parents.

Schooling allowances

In 1961, the Québec Government partly remedied this situation when the legislature passed the *Schooling Allowances Act*, pursuant to which \$10 a month is paid for each adolescent aged sixteen or seventeen and still attending school. Besides helping the family, this measure was intended to dissuade young people from swelling the labour market before they had prepared for the future by acquiring more extended academic and vocational training. On March 31, 1967,

161 694 young people were receiving these allowances which cost the Québec Government \$18 452 012 during the fiscal year.

In 1964, the federal government enacted similar legislation, recognizing, however, that Québec had already occupied this social security field.

Family needs and the conditions for effective family aid

With the passage of time, federal family allowances became inadequate. Since 1945, they have failed to keep pace with the rising cost of living and no longer account for the same proportion of the Canadian family's net income. On one hand, the purchasing power of the dollar has greatly decreased over the past 20 years: the 1945 allowance of \$8 is worth only \$4.12 in 1967. On the other, although average personal income in Canada rose from \$755 in 1944 to \$1 988 in 1965, federal family allowances changed very little. Therefore, Québec had to intervene early in 1967.

Professors M.-A. Tremblay and G. Fortin made a study which threw light on the problem of economically disadvantaged groups in our society and provided a better definition of means by which Québec might distribute her collective wealth more equitably to help large families.

Having found that average income in urban areas is 20 to 25 per cent higher than in rural areas, the two professors continued:

These tendencies are most probably the result of each area's industrial structure ; the more highly industrialized his area, the better the worker's chance to earn a good annual income. The less industrialization, the fewer jobs available — and existing employment is not as stable as that in urban areas.

Average income decreases as we go down the occupational scale. White collar and skilled workers, more numerous in urban and particularly in metropolitan areas, exceed the average annual income for all wage-earners ; unskilled workers, found mainly in rural areas, fall below this average.

These findings show roughly where the economically underprivileged groups are found.

To understand the problem of family needs more clearly, we must first recognize that earning ability changes during an individual's working life. Income tends to increase steadily from the time a person first starts work ; but when an unskilled worker reaches age 35, his earnings generally level off, while those of a skilled worker of the same age continue to rise.

Any government family aid plan must also allow for the fact that family financial obligations fluctuate.

At the outset, a young couple has few such obligations. Although these increase as the family grows, experience shows that costs rise more steeply than they would if directly related to the number of children. Also, adolescents put more strain on the family budget than younger children. Frequent births increase family spending more quickly than planned, spaced births.

These few points show that mounting income will usually enable newlyweds to face the new financial responsibilities which accompany the birth of their first children ; but if their income becomes fixed while their children grow older and more numerous, the family budget becomes inadequate and they are forced to lower their standard of living, sometimes even go into debt.

To be effective, a family aid plan must meet the following conditions :

- it must pay bigger allowances to large families than to small, in proportion not only to the number of children, but also to the ensuing increased financial burden ;
- it must take into account the fact that adolescents make more demands on the family budget than younger children.

Effect of legislation which came into force on April 1, 1967

The table below shows that the *Québec Family Allowances Act*, adopted in spring 1967 and assented to on April 26, meets these conditions.

Allowances paid by Québec on	Children in family						For each child after sixth
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 1	15	32.50	52.50	77.50	107.50	142.50	35
December 1	15	32.50	52.50	77.50	107.50	142.50	35
Annual total	30	65.00	105.00	155.00	215.00	285.00	70

There is also an annual supplement of \$10 — \$5 paid with each regular allowance — for every child aged 12 but under 16.

As we saw, an increasing number of children entails expenses which grow even more rapidly. With this in mind, allowances were

graduated as shown in the table. For instance, the annual allowance for a family's sixth child is \$70, while it is only \$30 for the first. A family with six children receives an annual allowance of \$285, or an average \$47.50 for each child ; a family of ten receives \$565, thus averaging \$56.50. This progressive feature of Québec's plan breaks abruptly with the Canadian tradition of paying a fixed allowance for each child, whatever the family size.

By December 31, 1967, the Québec Government had paid \$53 million to 827 955 families, covering nine months' allowances for 2 177 578 children.

The goal of Québec family allowances is to increase the income of families with several dependent children so they will not be at a disadvantage compared with small families or single people. Therefore, in distributing allowances, the factor considered is not family income but the number of children and their age.

With other closely allied government measures like free schooling, schooling allowances and extended health services, family allowances mark a new stage in Québec's social assistance development.

QUÉBEC FAMILY ALLOWANCES ACT

15-16 Elizabeth II, chapter 58

HER MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Québec, enacts as follows:

1. In this act

(a) "mother" includes a stepmother or adoptive mother and, if she takes care of a child, a grandmother, aunt or sister of full age ;

(b) "father" includes an adoptive father, stepfather, tutor or other physical person who supports or has custody of a child ;

(c) "Minister" means the Minister of Family and Social Welfare ;

(d) "regulations" means the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under this act ;

(e) "half-year" means a period of six months ending on the 1st of June or the 1st of December.

2. Subject to the provisions of this act and the regulations, a family allowance shall accrue at the expiry of each half-year to every person who, on the first day of the second preceding month, was domiciled in Québec and was the mother of a child under sixteen years of age, whatever be the child's filiation ; if there is no mother, the allowance shall accrue to the child's father.

Such allowance may be paid to an administrator in the cases determined by regulation.

3. The amount of the allowance shall vary according to the number of children under 16 years of age of the person to whom it is granted ; such amount shall be:

- \$ 15 for one child,
- \$ 32.50 for two children,
- \$ 52.50 for three children,
- \$ 77.50 for four children,
- \$107.50 for five children,
- \$142.50 for six children,

plus \$35 for each child after the sixth.

The amount of such allowance shall be increased by \$5 for each child not under twelve but under sixteen years of age.

4. No allowance shall accrue for a child who does not attend a school regularly from the time when he is first required to do so under the Education Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 235), unless he is prevented from so doing by physical or mental infirmity.

5. No allowance shall accrue for a child who is not registered in the manner and within the delay prescribed by the regulations.

6. The allowance shall not become the property of the person receiving it ; it shall in all cases be inalienable and unseizable and must be used for the welfare of the family.

7. Any person who ceases to be entitled to an allowance for a child under sixteen years of age shall so notify the Minister forthwith in writing.

8. Any person who receives an allowance to which he is not entitled shall forthwith repay the amount thereof to the Minister.

Any sum received by a person not entitled thereto may be recovered as a debt due to Her Majesty ; it may also be deducted from the amount of any subsequent allowance.

9. Any person may appeal, within the delay prescribed by the regulations, to the Québec Social Allowances Commission constituted by the Social Allowances Commission Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 215) from any decision respecting his right to an allowance.

The decision of the Commission shall be final and without appeal.

10. With the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minister may make agreements with any other government which, in his opinion, administers a law providing for payment of allowances similar to those provided for by this act, for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out of this act or a similar law administered by such other government.

In order to give effect to such an agreement, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by regulation, may determine the manner in which this act shall apply to any case contemplated by the agreement.

11. In addition to the regulatory powers conferred upon him by this act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by regulation, may,

(a) define the word "domicile" and determine what constitutes regular attendance at a school ;

(b) prescribe the time when an application for registration shall be presented, its form, the information it must contain and the proof to be submitted in each case ;

(c) establish rules of procedure for the exercise of the right of appeal provided in section 9 ;

(d) determine the circumstances which justify the suspension of payment of allowances when the person to whom they accrue does not use them for the welfare of the family ;

(e) determine the cases in which an allowance may be paid to an administrator ;

(f) prescribe any other measure that he deems appropriate for the carrying out of this act.

The regulations made under this act shall come into force on the day of their publication in the *Québec Official Gazette* or on any later date fixed therein.

12. Any person shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary proceeding, to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for not more than six months, or to both penalties at the same time, who knowingly,

(a) makes a false declaration with intent to influence a decision respecting the payment of an allowance ;

(b) makes a false declaration or presents any inaccurate document to a functionary charged with an inquiry relating to the carrying out of this act ;

(c) cashes a cheque for an allowance to which he is not entitled ; or

(d) fails to comply with section 7.

No proceeding shall be brought under this section without the authorization of the Minister.

13. The sums required to pay the allowances provided for in this act shall be taken out of the consolidated revenue fund ; the other sums required for the carrying out of this act shall be taken out of the consolidated revenue fund for the current fiscal year, and out of the moneys voted annually for such purpose by the Legislature for subsequent years.

14. The amount of the family allowance accruing on the 1st of June 1967 shall be equal to one-third of the amount provided by section 3.

15. The Minister of Family and Social Welfare shall have charge of the carrying out of this act.

16. The Family Allowance Act (9 George VI, chapter 6) is repealed.

17. This act shall have effect from the 1st of April 1967.

18. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

Family and Social Welfare Department
Activity and Achievements

INTRODUCTION

The Family and Social Welfare Department occupied the lime-light in 1966/67 as welfare policy was redrafted to reflect Québec's negotiations with the federal government on social security matters as well as to lay the foundations for coherent programmes tailored to its citizens' needs.

Primary stress was placed on co-ordination between departments whose activities bear directly on Quebecers' well-being — Family and Social Welfare, Health, Labour, Education.

Family and Social Welfare introduced certain concrete reforms, particularly in social assistance. Thus, on April 1, 1966, the many recipients of financial aid became eligible for help under a medical assistance plan.

On the same date, legislation designed to bring assistance into line with current socio-economic conditions substantially increased needy mothers' allowances.

These major improvements were accompanied by organizational changes within the Department as well as by more frequent and rewarding discussions with all quasi-governmental agencies tilling the social welfare field.

These innovations are essential first steps towards extending the benefits of social progress to all Québec residents.

The size of the Department's task is revealed by the following analysis of its structures, operation and responsibilities. Designed to meet the specific requirements of three main groups of Quebecers — families, children, aged persons and other adults — the Family and Social Welfare Department consists of four branches :

1. Administration Branch, formed in August 1963 ;
2. Home Assistance Branch, organized in December 1964 ;
3. Child and Youth Welfare Branch, established in March 1965 ;
4. Services to Aged Persons and Other Adults Branch, created in February 1965.

To support branch activities, the Department has four services: Information, Legal, Medical, and Programming and Research.

INFORMATION SERVICE

The Department's Information Service has two purposes, both essential in any large government agency : on one hand, to inform the public of what the Department does ; on the other, to keep the Department aware of public opinion.

Methods of disseminating this information are necessarily varied and offer a wide range of means, including production of a weekly news sheet, press, radio and television releases, and many other informative publications. An extensive campaign to promote adoption was launched by five television broadcasts.

Press bulletin

The first press bulletin appeared on September 4, 1962, in 200 copies. In 1966, this weekly news digest with a circulation of 2 500 was sent to all departmental services and to anyone requesting it.

Central card indexes

To improve Service efficiency, three card index systems were set up during the year.

- (1) An information mailing list consisting of 35 000 addresses stamped on metal plates for use in addressograph machines.
- (2) A system giving information on all Québec area service clubs which endeavour to help the underprivileged.
- (3) A collection of all federal and provincial statutes designed to improve the human condition, and related information.

Compilation of family organizations

At the authorities' request, the Service compiled a list of all Québec family organizations and movements, with their history, goals and activities, in preparation for the autumn 1967 International Conference on the Family in Québec City.

Co-operation

During the year, Information worked with the Programming and Research Service, publishing several documents ; chief among them was a directory listing welfare services by administrative region.

Promotion of adoption

On September 8, 1966, the Department launched an extensive adoption information campaign for which the Service edited and published a brochure, and helped produce five short feature films shown on television. The 25 per cent increase in the number of children adopted during the following months is the measure of the campaign's success.

Other activities

The Service distributes press releases to newspapers and broadcasting services, and sends out texts of speeches, acts, regulations, reports and information on specific services. Among the many items provided on request are : copies of acts applied by the Department ; directory of family organizations ; annual reports ; a brochure intended to help assistance recipients return to gainful employment ; Boucher Report recommendations ; folders on adoption ; press bulletin ; directory of Québec social welfare services ; booklet on the legal capacity of married women in Québec ; folders on Québec family allowances ; briefs presented by departmental officials at federal-provincial conferences : (a) on poverty and opportunity (December 7-10, 1965) ; (b) on the Canada Assistance Plan (January 7-8, 1966) ; (c) of Welfare Ministers, presenting Québec social assistance policy (January 18-19, 1968).

LEGAL SERVICE

In close co-operation with the Justice Department, the Legal Service brings legal action in civil or criminal courts in cases involving fraud, embezzlement, criminal acts or civil offences and damages arising between the Department and any individual or agency with whom it deals.

It also acts as a collection agency, working in close co-operation with the accounting staff, the Justice Department's Claims Services and the departmental branch to which the debt is owed.

Service personnel also served on various Family and Social Welfare and Justice Department committees drafting social legislation.

Directly or indirectly, the Service gave legal advice to the Department and its agencies to ensure proper application of the twenty-odd acts for which the Department is responsible. Thus it helped complete legal documents and regulations connected with the administration of Family and Social Welfare programmes.

MEDICAL SERVICE

The Medical Service spent much of its time evaluating some 5 000 claims for blind or disabled persons allowances submitted to the Social Allowances Commission during the year.

It also enforced hygiene and health standards in nearly 800 welfare establishments serving children, youth, adults and aged persons for whom the Department is responsible. About 30 000 people in institutions benefited from this medico-social supervision. The Service checked and appraised the quality of care given to those in Department-controlled establishments as well as helping Health Department staff prepare a programme for detecting faulty eyesight and preventing blindness. Mobile clinics made it possible to perform ophthalmological tests in regions with limited hospital facilities.

PROGRAMMING AND RESEARCH SERVICE

The Service did a great deal of research during the fiscal year in its capacity as adviser to departmental authorities.

In order to render information sources more accessible, it helped set up a card index of institutional personnel, which will facilitate future administrative and financial studies in this area. It also worked on an integrated statistics system which necessitated reorganization of files.

In the economic field, the Service continued the basic studies needed as groundwork for a social assistance bill and probed the economic situation of Québec families in preparation for the new Québec family allowances plan.

Moving into the legal realm, Programming and Research finished the initial drafts of social assistance legislation and regulations.

In conjunction with Department authorities, the Service undertook to supervise subsidized research work, an area in which rational policies are quickly being developed.

Finally, Service officials and their representatives took part in many interdepartmental committee meetings with the government's other research and planning bodies to discuss problems of common interest.

1 — ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

Administration's main task is to direct and co-ordinate administrative services and thus ensure effective co-operation with the other three branches.

As a result of reorganization completed in 1966, the Branch now includes Administrative, Finance, Technical or Special and Personnel Services.

A — Administrative Services are subdivided as follows.

- (i) Communications service: archives, central cardex system, file creation, mail, messenger and microfilming services.
- (ii) Auxiliary services: medical secretariat, typist pool, public information.
- (iii) Related services: purchasing, stores, duplicating, inventory and equipment.

B — The Finance Service is responsible for organizing, studying and supervising welfare agency budgets, controlling payment of various welfare allowances, preparing the Department's budget and implementing federal-provincial agreements.

C — Technical or Special Services fall into three categories:

- (i) organization and methods — study and analysis of administrative and computer procedures ;
- (ii) physical and material organization of welfare institutions in the quasi-public sector ;
- (iii) organization and administrative auditing.

D — The Personnel Service trains and manages Department staff and enforces respect of collective agreements.

The staff has increased slightly in local payment offices, probation and professional services. Today, the Department has a complement of about 100 professionals qualified in a dozen different fields.

This is how employees are divided among branches and services.

Administration Branch	365
Home Assistance Branch (including regional and local offices)	991
Child and Youth Welfare Branch	705
Services to Aged Persons and Other Adults Branch	25
Québec Social Allowances Commission	13
Family Superior Council	2

2 — HOME ASSISTANCE BRANCH

The Home Assistance Branch provides help for both families and individuals in the form of money or services. Meanwhile, all acts dealing with the different types of aid are being completely revised with a view to their consolidation in a single social assistance statute, as the government mentioned in the Throne Speech. A legislation committee laid the groundwork for this new legislation and its regulations.

To cope with the administrative changes expected to result from this future legislation, the Branch began a thorough internal reorganization. Accordingly, the Investigations Service, which was part of the Administration Branch until last year, is now integrated into the Home Assistance Branch and its employees are attached to our regional and local offices. This shift also helped us decentralize our services to the population more fully, and even open new offices, some of which are mobile.

The Branch also began resuming responsibility for social assistance administration in certain territories where it had been left to social agencies or municipalities. This process will continue until the whole network has been taken over by the Home Assistance Branch.

Special attention was also given to training and upgrading our regional and local office personnel. The Branch suggested that they take more part in community efforts: study committees, meetings and philanthropic organizations among others. In this regard, we should mention their active participation in "Opération Départ" (local committees for adult education), launched by the Education Department. This inquiry, based on personal interviews, was intended to

draw up an inventory of manpower in each regional school board's area ; determine the academic or vocational needs of this work force in the light of economic development and labour-market conditions. The response was enthusiastic ; staff members served on all committees set up to this end. This also provided an excellent opportunity for them to make themselves known and to have fruitful contacts with people in education, labour and business circles.

During the year, the Branch took a searching look at the problems of social assistance recipients. All departments in any position to help rehabilitate such people made an effective contribution towards solving these problems.

The Branch participated in certain pilot projects aimed at preparing social assistance recipients for gainful employment, particularly in the Chicoutimi, Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière and Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions.

3 — CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE BRANCH

The most important Child and Youth Welfare Branch responsibility is care of children away from their homes. During 1966, more than 35 000 young people were placed as wards of the Department. The Branch Director is also charged with establishing a coherent child welfare policy, in co-operation with persons working in this field. He has immediate control over personnel in three main services:

1. the Child and Youth Institutions Service, responsible for all private and public children's institutions ;
2. the Child Welfare Service ;
3. the Child Placement Guidance Service.

The Branch administers all or part of several major pieces of departmental legislation: the *Adoption Act*, *Youth Protection Act*, *Child Aid Clinic Act* and *Public Charities Act*.

The Child Placement Guidance Service's first objective is to evaluate the qualitative and quantitative progress of state wards by category and to provide statistics concerning child placements.

It must therefore ensure that children granted assistance under the *Youth Protection Act* governing protection schools, the *Public Charities Act* or the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* receive the maximum

care to which they are entitled. Most of the Service's staff are primarily concerned with financial aid, while the remainder directs its efforts towards psycho-social assistance.

In an effort to cope with serious problems raised by placement of children, the Department has adopted a policy which recognizes the need to keep young people in their family circle whenever possible. Underlying this policy is the principle that, whatever the nature of a child's difficulty, he should be separated from his family in exceptional circumstances only and his placement can never be justified on purely financial grounds.

As a rule, children living at home can be more easily fitted into the school system ; even when placement is necessary, the regular school environment helps a child take his rightful place in society. As a result of new instructions to social agencies and modified placement procedures, young people from several orphanages and protection schools are now attending classes in local or regional school board establishments.

Three categories of young people generally require placement: abandoned children, encompassing all those without either father or mother, the rejected, children from broken homes, the illegitimate and all those removed from home owing to family circumstances; handicapped children, taking in all those suffering from physical, psychological or mental disorders ; delinquent children, including all those who have had to appear before a judge because of a misdemeanour or merely to seek protection. Various placement formulas have been worked out for each category, based on different institutional facilities. Foster homes, for example, can answer the needs of more than one group and take in children from all three categories ; other facilities seem better equipped to cope with particular childhood problems. Children are cared for in foster homes, day nurseries, crèches, orphanages, specialized institutions, protection schools and reception centres.

Among this year's achievements by the Child and Youth Welfare Branch, special mention should be made of a concerted information campaign aimed at drawing public attention to the need for adoptive parents.

A community development motivation programme and other studies were successfully completed in order to increase the number of day nurseries.

The Branch completed pilot experiments which it is hoped will lead to eventual replacement of orphanages by family pavilions ; throughout Québec, new reception and guidance centres have been set up, with others soon to follow.

Abandoned children

Through social services available to them, abandoned children are put up for adoption, placed in foster homes or directed to one of the other institutions mentioned above.

Adoption

Adoption gives the child legal status, a name and a family of his own ; it enables him to lead a normal life as member of a family rooted in the community.

Department officials held meetings with most of the agencies concerned with adoption in Québec so as to discuss the problem, establish requirements and priorities, attempt to develop more appropriate facilities and better organize the staff working on adoption programmes within the various agencies.

In order to promote public awareness of homeless children's needs and rights, short films, folders, posters and other publicity material were supplied to agencies which had requested such assistance. Promising results have been obtained, especially in the Québec, Trois-Rivières and Rimouski areas where the publicity campaign was more extensive. In Montréal, different means of information have been used since 1963 to draw public attention to the needs of children. There are about 3 300 legal adoptions in Québec each year.

Foster homes

Foster home placements have been increasing steadily since 1960 at an annual rate of eight to ten per cent. In 1966, some 22 000 children — three fifths of all those placed — were sent to foster homes. The number of such homes in use has kept pace, growing from 4 000 in 1961/62 to 10 000 in 1966. Meanwhile, there has been a gradual change in the concept of their rôle, so that foster homes are now expected to co-operate and play their part in educating children.

Day nurseries

The field of day and baby nurseries, though relatively new, is rapidly gaining importance.

More than fifteen per cent of all children placed are cared for in day or baby nurseries, small private institutions licensed by the Department which have facilities for all kinds of children, normal and handicapped, from infancy to school age.

The Department created a special service which first inventoried existing institutions, then assessed the extent of requirements on a regional basis.

The next step was to assume responsibility for creating new facilities in appropriate localities throughout Québec; efforts were made in community development motivation so as to spur local residents to active participation; studies were undertaken to spell out the problems faced by a child growing up in these surroundings, his characteristics, needs and development possibilities, programmes which would promote such development and personnel for implementing them as well as the type of building which would best fit in with what is commonly called the "architectural psychology" of day nurseries.

The Family and Social Welfare Department oversees these institutions to ensure proper health conditions, food and specialist staff, gives them official accreditation and permission to take in children, sets a limit on admissions and determines the *per diem* allowance payable.

The institutions are controlled by three services: the Department's Medical Service has seven doctors and eight visiting nurses who answer for hygiene and work in close co-operation with health units in various regions; the Department of Labour's Inspection Service has several employees responsible for security in the many institutions; the Specialized Institutions Division of the Child and Youth Welfare Branch looks after general management.

Baby nurseries

In various regions of Québec, the Branch has recourse to five baby nurseries accommodating between 20 and 25, and a few family nurseries for up to ten babies.

Multiplication of these small institutions makes it easier to give individual care to children and, at the same time, bring to communities the facilities needed to meet youngsters' requirements locally.

Crèches and orphanages

A crèche is a placement institution for children from birth to five years of age ; orphanages shelter those aged six to eighteen. Throughout Québec, there are seven large crèches which care for upwards of 70 children. On January 1, 1967, 2 149 children were living in these institutions.

In the past, orphanages played a major rôle in child protection as they were for a long time the main refuge of most children who had to be taken out of their homes for a variety of reasons.

The need for orphanages and their rôle in future have been greatly influenced by the creation of family social services, probation services, clinics, all sorts of specialized institutions, regional schools and special classes in school board establishments.

While many orphanages have disappeared during the past 15 years, others have changed their internal organization and become specialized institutions, the better to meet the community's requirements. The remainder are now reassessing their future rôle as well as their administrative and pedagogical structure. The new financing method — on an annual budget basis — will facilitate and speed up the evolution of orphanages.

After a year of deep soul-searching and rapid transition, this is the situation: there are now 41 institutions called orphanages or classified as such, with an over-all capacity of 5 280 but actually sheltering 4 699 children, or 45 per cent of all those placed in institutions as wards of the Department. Of the 41 "orphanages" (this term is no longer accurate because of the various categories of children accommodated), 33 deal exclusively with public assistance cases, unlike the other eight for whom, owing to distances or the nature of services offered, these are the exception and private cases the rule.

Conversion to homelike units

An honest effort has been made at reorganizing the internal physical and educational facilities of these large traditional insti-

tutions, thereby enabling children to live in smaller groups. Provisions have also been made to hire more and better trained staff so that educators will be in closer personal contact with children.

Progressing at a fair pace, this overdue conversion process has been initiated in several places through repairs and improved facilities or simple, low-cost modifications. Institution officials, even those not yet blessed with the latest refinements, openly agree that the era of regimented living is bound to end.

We have been delighted by results of pilot experiments conducted in two localities to provide very simple but efficient family pavilions. Since recent reorganization efforts bore on the introduction of budgeting, funds have not been available for all desirable improvements. Still, the trend is now unmistakable and full facilities will be provided as soon as financial resources improve.

Wherever practicable, the Organization and Methods Service now examines the possibility of introducing this new system, recommending it whenever modifications would yield promising results.

Regionalization of institutions

In this regard, we are making concerted efforts to organize a rational network of institutions tailored to new requirements and methods.

Local groups are now busy establishing their legal status and plans have been drafted incorporating ideas which are entirely new and likely to meet the needs of the population.

School integration

In the Department's child services, integration of children in the regular school system is part of our progressive re-education policies. School boards and teaching establishments have been approached and we expect to complete this project in the near future.

Handicapped children

Specialized institutions feature six main categories of homes available to seriously handicapped children who cannot benefit from

services offered to a normal youngster. To meet the needs of these children, the Department has set up a network of 21 homes, mainly in Montréal and Québec regions. Three are located in Sherbrooke, one in Roberval, Lae-Saint-Jean. Here is the breakdown of these institutions which house some 3 000 children: three each for the deaf, the blind, children with behaviour problems, the physically handicapped ; one for epileptics ; seven for the educable mentally retarded ; one for the mentally retarded who can be trained.

Joint committees

In close co-operation with the Montréal Catholic School Commission, the Health Department and the *Conseil des œuvres*, joint committees took a hard look at co-ordination and revamping of services ; their efforts should greatly improve the efficiency of services available to the underprivileged.

Juvenile delinquents or children needing protection

Each year, nearly 4 000 children or adolescents are convicted of misdemeanours before regular and social welfare courts. A certain number are thus removed from their family's custody by a judge's ruling. Québec has services and institutions designed to rehabilitate and protect young people in these predicaments.

As for services, multi-purpose and specialized social agencies are concerned mainly with children needing protection, while children's aid clinics and probation services rehabilitate delinquents left at liberty. Institutional facilities for juvenile delinquents include reception and observation centres as well as the extensively used protection schools devoted to re-educating youthful offenders. A good many delinquents are also placed in foster homes under the guardianship of probation officers.

Children's aid clinics

The Department maintains two children's aid clinics, one in Montréal, the other in Québec. The court of Montréal handles cases in Saint-Jérôme, Saint-Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, whereas Québec serves districts under the jurisdiction of Social Welfare Courts in Québec, Châteauguay, Rivière-du-Loup, Rimouski, New Carlisle, Haute-ribe and Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce.

Working exclusively for Social Welfare Court judges, these clinics are staffed by specialists in social service, vocational guidance, clinical psychology and psychiatry. Their purpose is to study circumstances peculiar to each case and make appropriate recommendations on measures to be taken.

Reception and observation centres

These centres accommodate ten-to-eighteen-year olds waiting for appearance in Social Welfare Court or implementation of measures specified by the judge.

The purpose of such a centre is to keep the young available for court proceedings, check their delinquent activities, observe their behaviour with others and initiate re-education. It is a genuine emergency home for young residents.

There are now four such institutions in the province: two in Montréal, one each in Québec and Sherbrooke. During the year beginning April 1, 1966, Montréal's Centre d'accueil féminin and Centre Saint-Vallier accommodated 1 203 and 4 790 girls and boys respectively, the Centre de Québec had 473 male and 176 female residents, the Centre de Sherbrooke, 210 girls.

In addition to such traditional reception centres, the Department recognized as public charitable institutions six other centres located in the Greater Montréal area. Their functions differ somewhat from the first four in that they have no connections with Social Welfare Courts. They are mainly institutions at the service of social agencies to accommodate children who are in difficulty and need an emergency home for counselling and guidance.

New centres are planned for regions where there is a welfare court as well as a probation service and a social agency. These centres will be different as their purpose is two-fold: reception and guidance, then short-term treatment, that is, less than a year. One such transitional institution has been completed in Saint-Jérôme.

Locating these institutions is done on the basis of a plan designed to decentralize facilities. Their siting and internal organization will make it easier to take immediate charge of children in need of assistance ; there will no longer be any need to send troubled young people away from home or unduly postpone implementation of required educational or re-educational measures.

Protection schools

These establishments have to do with judicial and social protection, and are intended exclusively for problem children declared delinquent or in moral danger as understood in Canada's *Juvenile Delinquents Act* or Québec's *Youth Protection Act*.

Only a Social Welfare Court judge may have recourse to such an institution, one of several educational facilities to which he can refer a youngster.

Genuine remedial training centres, these schools are designed for today's requirements. Most are miniature worlds where the ill-adjusted juvenile lives in a healthy environment, where he can find solutions to his problems and receive instruction which will enable him to take stock of himself, readapt to others and adopt an acceptable set of values.

Québec now has 12 protection schools, five for boys and seven for girls. Last year, 2 128 boys and 1 051 girls were residents in these schools.

Berthelet Centre

Berthelet Centre, a maximum security institution for youthful offenders, is a necessary adjunct to the open-wall protection schools. A number of delinquent youth respond poorly to training in an unrestricted environment and have to live under more strictly organized conditions. Berthelet Centre fills this need and eliminates the necessity of committing wayward minors to adult penal institutions. During the year under review, the Centre housed 163 boys and 776 girls.

Probation services

By definition, probation is a method of treatment whereby delinquents are released under suspended sentence. For as long as he is on probation, the offender benefits from genuine assistance through personal guidance and supervision.

Rôle of probation service before the court's decision

When a youngster is referred to the court because he has committed a misdemeanour or needs protection, the judge asks for advice

from probation service officers who then make the first contact with the child.

The social rehabilitation counsellor studies problems facing the youngster and recommends that he be returned to his family if no court intervention is deemed necessary, or directed to an agency or institution. A more thorough investigation is conducted whenever a young person is found to need court protection.

Probation as a result of the judge's ruling

Once the judge has rendered his decision, the child is placed in an institution or a foster home, or returned to his family on probation. As constant supervision eases the work of institution or foster home attendants, a social rehabilitation counsellor then follows up the case closely to prepare the child for return to his family environment. In marital disputes, the counsellor must help the parents see the situation clearly and find solutions to their difficulties.

When a judge decides to leave the child on probation with his family or asks a social rehabilitation counsellor to look after a family, the counsellor keeps in touch with the child or the family to ensure that court instructions are followed. He undertakes effective psycho-social treatment through interviews with the child and persons close to him, or with the family concerned, stressing positive aspects in the youngster's personality, his environment and family. Such treatment enables both child and parents to grasp fully their respective problems and devise appropriate solutions.

Organization of probation for young people

Québec's judicial districts, as they relate to Social Welfare Courts, have been regrouped into judicial regions based mainly on population distribution.

There are 14 judicial regions in Québec, each with a Social Welfare Court. These courts are located in the region's judicial centre, but may sit in various localities within their region in order to settle the problems of parents and children brought before them. Each judicial region has one or two probation services.

Unlike in Ontario, probation in Québec is not sanctioned by legislation. Whereas certain powers and duties of social rehabilitation

counsellors are specified under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*, there are no similar provisions in the *Courts of Justice Act*, the *Youth Protection Act* or the *Adoption Act*. In practice, counsellors act as social advisers to the judge.

Probation is ensured by social rehabilitation counsellors working for organizations whose services are available to children and families referred to Social Welfare Courts.

In Québec, probation services answer directly to the Family and Social Welfare Department. There are 15 such services grouped under a provincial director and working in conjunction with Social Welfare Courts located in the following judicial centres: Montréal, Québec, Saint-Jérôme, Chicoutimi, Sherbrooke, Hull, Rouyn, Val-d'Or, Trois-Rivières, Saint-Hyacinthe, Rivière-du-Loup, Saint-Joseph, Hauterive, Valleyfield and New Carlisle.

All judicial regions in the province now have a probation service headed by a chief probation officer. Considering that there are 159 social rehabilitation counsellors throughout Québec, the amount of work they do can be judged by the number of cases referred to probation services. Here is the breakdown for 1966: Montréal, 6 131 ; Québec, 1 708 ; Saint-Jérôme, 521 ; Chicoutimi, 450 ; Sherbrooke, 718 ; Hull, 650 ; Rouyn — Val-d'Or, 361 ; Trois-Rivières, 155 ; Saint-Hyacinthe, 405 ; Rivière-du-Loup, 383 ; Saint-Joseph, 171 ; Hauterive, 102 ; Valleyfield, 191 ; New Carlisle, 95 ; total, 12 041 cases.

The duties of social rehabilitation counsellors consist in making social inquiries, appearing before the courts and supervising cases under their jurisdiction.

4 — SERVICES TO AGED PERSONS AND OTHER ADULTS BRANCH

This Branch's function is to implement the *Public Charities Act* and the *Private Hospitals Act*, particularly as they relate to protection and assistance of aged persons and other adults housed in institutions and needing help from the Department.

The Branch makes a distinction between people living in residential centres for short or long terms, and between those who need regular assistance or find themselves in a temporary bind.

Long-term placement, which implies permanent dependence either socially or financially, is designed to provide therapeutic occupations to welfare establishment residents without specifically involving readaptation or rehabilitation measures. Interestingly enough, 60 per cent of people living in these institutions benefit from Family and Social Welfare Department assistance.

Short-term placement is mainly intended to help such persons as unwed mothers, young delinquents and former prisoners. During their stay in the institution, they are prepared for return to normal life and every effort is made to rehabilitate them so that they will make a useful contribution to the community. Administration and operating costs of special establishments are borne almost entirely by the government.

Administration of institutions

Facilities for aged persons and other adults fall into three categories: public charitable institutions, housing and residential centres, homes for special care. All told, Québec has 403 such establishments with more than 17 700 residents. They are broken down into 103 public charitable institutions, including 92 traditional hospices, 27 of which are under Health Department jurisdiction ; 11 housing and residential centres developed along the lines of the Family and Social Welfare Department's new facilities programme ; 261 homes for special care.

Branch services are responsible for administering and supervising these establishments ; among other things, they must ensure that *Public Charities Act* provisions are followed with respect to recipients of financial assistance.

Development of new facilities

Each year sees an increase in the number of aged persons forced to seek the services offered by these welfare establishments. To meet the demand, Department officials join hands with community organizations to promote and expand the housing programme for senior citizens. As a rule, non-profit corporations established under *Companies Act* Part III take the initiative in these endeavours.

Such centres enable older persons to live as tenants in their own accommodation. Besides featuring floor areas proportional to

the number of occupants, all residential centres are built according to standards established by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, with which the Family and Social Welfare Department co-operates in carrying out construction projects.

The new centres also offer living quarters to senior citizens unable to look after themselves, generally one or two rooms depending on whether they are alone or married.

From 1963 to 1967, 11 such housing and residential centres were opened by the Facilities Development Service:

Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce, Foyer Mgr O. Roy, 52 residents, September 1, 1965 ;

Montréal, Canadian Polish Welfare Institute, 88 residents, January 29, 1966 ;

Saint-Édouard-de-Frampton, Foyer de Frampton, 36 residents, February 24, 1966 ;

Grande-Baie, Foyer Saint-Joseph-de-la-Baie, 60 residents, March 9, 1966 ;

Saint-Raphaël, Foyer Saint-Raphaël, 54 residents, March 10, 1966 ;

Princeville, Foyer Saint-Eusèbe, 33 residents, October 24, 1966 ;

East Broughton, Foyer du Sacré-Cœur, 35 residents, June 1, 1967 ;

Sainte-Justine, Foyer Sainte-Justine, 32 residents, August 15, 1967 ;

Saint-Gabriel-de-Brandon, Foyer d'accueil Désy, 53 residents, August 15, 1967 ;

Thetford Mines, Centre d'accueil de Thetford Mines, 78 residents, September 1, 1967 ;

La Sarre, Foyer de l'Âge d'or, 53 residents, September 15, 1967.

As a result of an agreement with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Family and Social Welfare Department no longer has to earmark funds for construction of housing projects for senior citizens. With the Department's approval, non-profit corporations can take advantage of *National Housing Act* section 16A in order to obtain a loan totalling 90% of the property's value. Under

this programme, over \$16 million have already been invested in various Québec communities for construction of housing and residential centres for elderly persons.

When dealing with such construction projects, Department planners take into account the housing shortages in Québec's main economic centres. For this reason, relatively large localities and municipalities which would like to have such facilities within their limits must get in touch with the Department, set up non-profit organizations, submit evidence of urgent need for this type of residential accommodation and agree to pay at least 17 per cent of expenditures for construction, development and equipment.

Thanks to these organizations, some older people will now be able to live in their own quarters, within reach of their children and friends, close to all essential community services.

Besides carrying out its housing and residential programme, the Family and Social Welfare Department has gone a long way towards providing a series of services especially designed for senior citizens, including home care, household assistance, transportation facilities and the like.

Another point worth mentioning is that, with all the work they do to provide effective assistance to aged persons, Family and Social Welfare Department officials also find time to promote construction of special residential projects equipped to meet the requirements of such groups as unwed mothers, the handicapped, the blind and former prisoners.

Statistics on Social Assistance in Québec

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Table 1

BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Year	Recipients	Sex		Single	Marital status		Other
		Male	Female		Married	Widowed	
1960 (as at December 31)	2 961	1 527	1 434	1 489	1 129	225	118
1961 (as at December 31)	2 925	1 870	1 055	1 494	1 095	214	122
1962 (as at December 31)	2 879	1 471	1 408	1 483	1 070	205	121
1963 (as at December 31)	2 849	1 476	1 373	1 482	1 056	195	116
1964-65 ¹ (as at March 31, 1965)	2 843	1 467	1 376	1 495	1 043	188	117
1965/66	2 712	1 441	1 271	1 384	991	202	135
1966/67	2 560	1 373	1 187	1 316	932	176	136

Source : Annual reports, Québec Social Allowances Commission (QSAC), Québec.

¹ From 1964, periods covered by data are based on fiscal rather than calendar years.

Table 2

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE FOR THE BLIND, QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Fiscal year	Total expenditures ¹	Recipient's average regular monthly allowance ²	Recipient's average total monthly allowance ³
	\$	\$	\$
1960/61	1 939 115.34	54.17	
1961/62	1 984 347.46	53.52	56.45
1962/63	2 302 803.87	64.30	66.58
1963/64	2 296 533.95	63.85	66.91
1964/65	2 610 884.27	73.78	76.32
1965/66	2 569 795.19	73.29	76.74
1966/67	2 451 328.20	71.95	77.20

Source : QSAC annual reports and table 1.

¹ Total expenditures include supplementary allowances.

² Calculated from annual regular allowance expenditures.

³ Calculated from total expenditures.

Table 3

**BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING
TO AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE, QUÉBEC, 1966/67**

Monthly allowance	Recipients	Percentage distribution
\$		
Less than 30	40	1.56
30 — 44	31	1.21
45 — 59	33	1.29
60 — 74	65	2.54
75	2 391	93.40
Total	2 560	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 4

DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Year	Recipients	Sex		Marital status			
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed	Other
1960 (as at December 31)	24 281	11 972	12 309	15 435	5 950	1 916	980
1961 (as at December 31)	22 693	11 069	11 624	15 156	5 055	1 578	904
1962 (as at December 31)	21 572	10 764	10 808	14 916	4 605	1 268	783
1963 (as at December 31)	20 887	10 267	10 620	14 967	4 158	1 041	721
1964-65 ¹ (as at March 31, 1965)	20 171	10 005	10 166	14 888	3 791	843	649
1965/66	19 603	9 781	9 822	14 839	3 352	803	609
1966/67	19 273	9 678	9 595	14 735	3 246	731	561

Source : QSAC annual reports.

¹ From 1964, periods covered by data are based on fiscal rather than calendar years.

Table 5

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE FOR THE DISABLED, QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Fiscal year	Total expenditures ¹	Recipient's average regular monthly allowance ²	Recipient's average total monthly allowance ³
	\$	\$	\$
1960/61	15 933 511.46	54.03	
1961/62	15 427 699.20	53.97	55.75
1962/63	17 635 693.24	65.14	66.83
1963/64	16 755 118.29	64.19	66.52
1964/65	18 641 418.17	74.22	75.97
1965/66	18 241 559.30	73.89	76.39
1966/67	18 064 126.80	73 15	77.34

Source : QSAC annual reports and table 4.

¹ Total expenditures include supplementary allowances.

² Calculated from annual regular allowance expenditures.

³ Calculated from total expenditures.

Table 6

**DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING
TO AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE, QUÉBEC, 1966/67**

Monthly allowance	Recipients	Percentage distribution
\$		
Less than 30	90	0.47
30 — 44	102	0.53
45 — 59	183	0.95
60 — 74	453	2.35
75	18 445	95.70
Total	19 273	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 7

NEEDY MOTHERS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO STATUS, QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Year	Recipients	Widows	Status		
			Abandoned mothers	Mothers with disabled husband	Other
1960 (as at December 31)	20 311	7 991	2 224	7 830	2 226
1961 (as at December 31)	19 357	8 575	2 769	6 108	1 905
1962 (as at December 31)	19 255	8 458	2 763	6 161	1 873
1963 (as at December 31)	19 218	13 140	3 701	1 443	934
1964-65 ¹ (as at March 31, 1965)	15 785	9 639	4 157	1 376	613
1965/66	15 816	10 318	4 743	161	594
1966/67	17 671	11 077	5 634	313	647

Source : QSAC annual reports.

¹ From 1961, periods covered by data are based on fiscal rather than calendar years.

Table 8

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE
FOR NEEDY MOTHERS, QUÉBEC, 1960-67**

Fiscal year	Total expenditures ¹	Recipient's average total monthly allowance ²
	\$	\$
1960/61	19 314 013.61	76.64
1961/62	19 826 883.79	83.52
1962/63	20 875 400.53	88.71
1963/64	22 101 565.45	95.44
1964/65	21 067 715.20	105.32
1965/66	20 882 057.89	110.05
1966/67	26 464 497.76	130.10

Source : QSAC annual reports and table 7.

¹ Total expenditures include supplementary allowances.

² Calculated from total regular and supplementary allowance expenditures.

Table 9

**DISTRIBUTION OF NEEDY MOTHERS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING
TO AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE, QUÉBEC, 1966/67**

Monthly allowance	Recipients as at March 31, 1967	Percentage distribution
\$		
Less than 30	87	0.49
30 — 59	483	2.73
60 — 89	750	4.24
90 — 119	5 790	32.77
120 — 149	5 561	31.47
150 — 179	3 062	17.33
180 — 209	1 177	6.67
210 — 239	522	2.96
240 — 260	131	0.74
261 — 300	86	0.48
301 or over	22	0.12
Total	17 671	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 10

DISTRIBUTION OF NEEDY MOTHERS' CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP, QUÉBEC, 1966/67

Age	Children	Percentage distribution
0 — 5	4 931	11.00
6 — 9	8 382	18.70
10 — 12	8 946	19.96
13 — 15	10 815	24.14
16 or over	11 738	26.20
Total	44 812	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 11

NEEDY MOTHERS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY SIZE, QUÉBEC, 1966/67

Children per family	Recipients	Percentage distribution
1	5 981	33.85
2	4 583	25.94
3	3 027	17.13
4	1 884	10.66
5	1 066	6.03
6 or 7	871	4.93
8 or 9	202	1.14
10 or more	57	0.32
Total	17 671	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 12

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, QUÉBEC, 1962-67

Fiscal year	Amount
1962/63	\$
April	5 038 477.99
October	4 569 258.75
Year total	59 347 409.95
1963/64	
April	5 544 776.65
October	4 853 419.90
Year total	61 143 668.65
1964/65	
April	5 487 212.22
October	5 212 643.07
Year total	64 421 536.58
1965/66	
April	5 623 694.26
October	5 346 620.86
Year total	64 822 461.48
1966/67	
April	5 490 100.00
October	5 763 000.00
Year total	68 022 100.00

Source : Data from Family and Social Welfare Department, Québec.

Table 13

RECIPIENTS OF ALLOWANCES FOR PERSONS UNEMPLOYABLE
FOR AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS, QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Year	Recipients
1960 (as at December 31)	8 053
1961 (as at December 31)	12 695
1962 (as at December 31)	11 876
1963 (as at December 31)	13 778
1964-65 ¹ (as at March 31, 1965)	14 099
1965/66	14 844
1966/67	14 144

Source : QSAC annual reports.

¹ From 1964, periods covered by data are based on fiscal rather than calendar years.

Table 14
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE
FOR PERSONS UNEMPLOYABLE FOR AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS, QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Year	Total expenditures ¹	Recipient's average total monthly allowance ²
1960/61 (May 15 to December 31)	\$ 4 078 863.42	\$ 69.36
1961/62	10 273 514.49	69.62
1962/63	12 015 363.68	81.99
1963/64	13 415 618.82	83.44
1964/65	14 819 772.73	87.93
1965/66	15 902 598.42	91.22
1966/67	15 721 850.41	91.47

Source : QSAC annual reports.

¹ Total expenditures include supplementary allowances.

² Calculated from total regular and supplementary allowance expenditures.

Table 15

**DISTRIBUTION OF RECIPIENTS OF ALLOWANCES FOR PERSONS UNEMPLOYABLE FOR AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS
ACCORDING TO AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE, QUÉBEC, 1966/67**

Monthly allowance	Recipients	Percentage distribution
\$		
Less than 30	222	1.58
30 — 59	2 763	19.53
60 — 89	4 533	32.05
90 — 119	2 693	19.04
120 — 149	1 892	13.38
150 — 179	1 278	9.03
180 — 209	483	3.41
210 — 239	189	1.34
240 — 279	65	0.46
280 or over	26	0.18
Total	14 144	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 16
DISTRIBUTION OF RECIPIENTS OF ALLOWANCES
FOR PERSONS UNEMPLOYABLE FOR AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS
ACCORDING TO FAMILY SIZE, QUÉBEC, 1966/67

Children per family	Recipients	Percentage distribution
0	7 800	55.15
1	1 792	12.67
2	1 381	9.76
3	981	6.93
4	676	4.78
5	518	3.66
6 or 7	568	4.02
8 or 9	311	2.20
10 or more	117	0.83
Total	14 144	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 17

FAMILY ALLOWANCES AND RECIPIENT FAMILIES, CANADA AND QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Fiscal year	Total expenditures		Payments in March		Families (March)		Average monthly allowance per family (March)	
	Canada	Québec	Canada	Québec	Canada	Québec	Canada	Québec
	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$
1960/61	506 191 647	154 185 228			2 602 930	722 592	16.42	17.99
1961/62	520 781 193	157 712 911	42 748 001	12 999 359	2 649 317	739 126	16.58	17.96
1962/63	531 566 349	160 299 079	43 915 566	13 274 116	2 680 745	752 413	16.63	17.87
1963/64	538 312 224	162 172 423	44 586 385	13 444 428	2 711 272	766 364	16.67	17.74
1964/65	545 775 231	163 888 091	45 720 380	13 703 171	2 746 549	780 305	16.68	17.60
1965/66	551 734 824	164 972 052	46 090 362	13 744 144	2 785 636	792 955	16.59	17.38
1966/67	555 794 947	165 095 827	46 523 738	13 771 001	2 883 941	805 315	16.42	17.10

Source : Annual reports, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.

Table 18
FAMILY ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY
ALLOWANCE PER CHILD, CANADA AND QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Fiscal year	Recipient children (March)		Average number of children per family		Average monthly allowance per child (March)	
	Canada	Québec	Canada	Québec	Canada	Québec
1960/61	6 397 134	1 937 918	2.46	2.68	\$ 6.68	\$ 6.71
1961/62	6 562 287	1 976 677	2.48	2.67	6.69	6.71
1962/63	6 659 880	1 999 894	2.48	2.66	6.69	6.72
1963/64	6 736 157	2 017 190	2.48	2.63	6.70	6.74
1964/65	6 817 013	2 037 605	2.48	2.61	6.67	6.70
1965/66	6 865 057	2 043 428	2.39	2.58	6.70	6.73
1966/67	6 882 874	2 034 966	2.39	2.53	6.76	6.77

Source : Annual reports, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.

Table 19

SCHOOLING ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES, QUÉBEC, 1961-67

Fiscal year	Recipients	Total expenditures
		\$
1961/62 ¹	97 830	6 145 630
1962/63	113 411	10 878 760
1963/64	128 885	12 529 320
1964/65	139 158	13 593 150
1965/66	145 516	17 546 036
1966/67	161 694	18 452 012

Source : QSAC annual reports.

¹ In 1961/62, schooling allowances were paid from September 1961 to March 1962.

Table 20

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS BY CATEGORY OF CHILDREN, QUÉBEC, 1966/67

Categories	Percentage distribution
Abandoned	89.4
Handicapped	6.3
Delinquent	4.3
Total	100.0

Source : Data from Child and Youth Welfare Branch, Family and Social Welfare Department, Québec.

Table 21

CHILD PLACEMENTS BY CATEGORY OF INSTITUTIONS, QUÉBEC, 1966/67

Institutions	Placements as at March 31, 1967	Percentage distribution
Foster homes and day nurseries	26 962	72.74
Orphanages and crèches	6 175	16.66
Specialized institutions	2 323	6.26
Social rehabilitation centres	1 606	4.34
Total	37 066	100.00

Source : Data from Child and Youth Welfare Branch, Family and Social Welfare Department, Québec.

Table 22
LEGAL ADOPTIONS, QUÉBEC, 1961-67

Fiscal year	Legal adoptions
1961/62	3 174
1962/63	3 207
1963/64	3 514
1964/65	3 319
1965/66	3 130
1966/67	3 560

Source : Data from Child and Youth Welfare Branch, Family and Social Welfare Department, Québec.

Table 23

OLD AGE SECURITY PENSION RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES, QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Fiscal year	Recipients as at March 31	March expenditures	Yearly expenditures
		\$	\$
1960/61	191 136	10 522 710	124 321 715
1961/62	196 827	12 800 988	131 711 372
1962/63	202 405	13 153 715	155 359 915
1963/64	207 917	15 483 329	171 996 794
1964/65	214 294	15 942 876	189 682 327
1965/66	242 865	18 319 578	201 031 152
1966/67	275 515	31 752 979	239 765 492

Source : Annual reports, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.

Table 24

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES, QUÉBEC, 1960-67

Fiscal year	Recipients	Total expenditures ¹	Recipient's average regular monthly allowance ²	Recipient's average total monthly allowance ³
		\$	\$	\$
1960/61	35 441	21 787 362.75	51.77	
1961/62	34 615	22 565 986.04	51.72	53.50
1962/63	37 086	28 644 724.99	63.83	66.03
1963/64	38 206	29 442 709.70	61.50	65.15
1964/65	39 239	34 661 273.22	71.17	74.15
1965/66	31 971	33 820 736.42	70.58	74 65
1966/67	22 818	26 471 659.06	69.65	74.73

Source : QSAC annual reports.

¹ Expenditures include regular and supplementary allowances to persons aged 65 to 67 inclusively.

² Calculated from annual regular allowance expenditures.

³ Calculated from total expenditures.

Table 25

SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO OLD AGE SECURITY PENSIONERS, QUÉBEC, 1962-67

Fiscal year	Recipients	Total expenditures ¹	Recipient's average regular monthly allowance ²	Recipient's average total monthly allowance ³
		\$	\$	\$
1962/63	11 428	2 858 830.53 *	20.92	
1963/64	5 954	1 596 606.73	14.66	
1964/65	8 429	1 340 148.42	15.16	
1965/66	12 839	2 004 441.50	15.07	16.17
1966/67	21 631	3 310 907.91	13.45	16.21

Source : QSAC annual reports.

* Covers period from September 1, 1961 to March 31, 1963.

¹ Total expenditures include supplementary allowances.

² Calculated from annual regular allowance expenditures.

³ Calculated from total expenditures.

Table 26

RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES UNDER ALLOWANCES TO SPINSTERS AND WIDOWS AGED 60 TO 65, QUÉBEC, 1962-67

Fiscal year	Recipients	Total expenditures ¹	Recipient's average regular monthly allowance ²	Recipient's average total monthly allowance ³
		\$	\$	\$
1962/63	6 282	3 697 480.58	60.81	
1963/64	7 157	4 966 723.81	60.78	
1964/65	7 865	6 217 669.78	67.90	
1965/66	8 253	6 857 011.87	69.41	70.25
1966/67	8 758	7 110 831.82	66.09	69.18

Source : QSAC annual reports.

¹ Total expenditures include supplementary allowances.

² Calculated from annual allowance expenditures.

³ Calculated from total expenditures.

**Family and Social Welfare Department
Financial Statements**

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statements of Family and Social Welfare Department revenue and expenditure from April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967.

Revenue

Refunds	\$	\$
Previous years' expenditures		135 381.92

Government of Canada

Contributions pertaining to previous years for certain joint programmes		141 164.63
		<hr/> 276 546.55 <hr/>

Expenditure

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

1 — Administration

1 — *Administration*

1 — Salaries	389 489.04	
2 — Fees	47 155.13	
3 — Travelling expenses	28 380.39	
4 — Office expenses	22 941.98	
5 — Equipment, office supplies, printing, subscriptions; vehicle purchase, maintenance and operation	104 442.15	
6 — Data processing	200 000.00	
7 — Films	5 000.00	797 408.69
	<hr/>	

2 — *Technical and professional services*

1 — Salaries	458 368.85	
2 — Travelling expenses	59 377.44	517 746.29
	<hr/>	

3 — <i>Auxiliary services</i>	\$	\$
1 — Salaries	543 457.23	
2 — Travelling expenses	497.33	543 954.56
		<hr/>
		1 859 109.54
Less advances to be accounted for		4 775.00
		<hr/>
		1 854 334.54
		<hr/> <hr/>

2 — Regional Offices and Investigations Service

1 — Salaries		2 255 438.32
2 — Travelling expenses		357 745.48
3 — Office expenses		57 722.02
4 — Equipment, office supplies, printing, subscriptions		21 686.28
		<hr/>
		2 692 592.10
Less advances to be accounted for		1 395.00
		<hr/>
		2 691 197.10
		<hr/> <hr/>

3 — Home Social Assistance

1 — <i>Administration</i>		
1 — Salaries	2 331 588.34	
2 — Travelling expenses	13 371.95	
3 — Office expenses	184 559.28	
4 — Equipment, office supplies, printing, subscriptions	98 953.58	
5 — Medical examinations, surgical expenses	55 787.82	2 684 260.97
	<hr/>	
2 — <i>Allowances to persons aged 65 to 67</i>		24 992 059.03
3 — <i>Allowances to disabled persons</i>		17 324 872.99
4 — <i>Allowances to blind persons</i>		2 317 193.46
5 — <i>Needy mothers' allowances, including supplements</i>		26 462 400.81
6 — <i>Allowances to students aged 16 and 17</i>		18 452 942.09

7 — <i>Home assistance allowances</i>	\$	\$
1 — Employable persons	22 199 901.73	
2 — Non-employable persons	58 329 928.61	
3 — Widows and spinsters aged 60 to 65	6 991 437.59	
4 — Supplementary assistance	5 298 415.40	
5 — Special assistance	1 924 982.73	
6 — Repatriation costs	224 973.45	
7 — Funeral assistance	155 328.06	95 124 967.57
8 — <i>Administration grants</i>		3 422 866.05
		190 781 562.97
Less reimbursements		11 199 152.76
		179 582 410.21

4 — Québec Social Allowances Commission

1 — Salaries	124 587.46
2 — Travelling expenses	1 016.44
	125 603.90

5 — Child and Youth Welfare

1 — <i>Administration</i>	
1 — Salaries	127 574.27
2 — Travelling expenses	8 678.63
3 — Office expenses	1 490.76

4 — Equipment, office supplies, printing, subscriptions; vehicle purchase, maintenance and operation	\$	\$
	43 255.56	180 999.22
<hr/>		
2 — <i>Child assistance</i>		
1 — Salaries	168 658.27	
2 — Travelling expenses	3 801.80	
3 — Office expenses	2.05	
4 — Board	34 924 982.94	
5 — Equipment, repairs, building maintenance, other expenses	2 687.86	35 100 132.92
	<hr/>	
3 — <i>Protection schools</i>		
1 — Salaries	26 234.93	
2 — Travelling expenses and repatriation of children	903.42	
3 — Office expenses	368.00	
4 — Board and medical expenses	4 557 028.93	
5 — Equipment, maintenance, repairs, other expenses	39 508.60	4 624 043.88
	<hr/>	
4 — <i>Probation services</i>		
1 — Salaries	903 279.32	
2 — Travelling expenses	157 570.96	
3 — Office and other expenses	11 988.88	1 072 839.16
	<hr/>	

5 — <i>Observation centres</i>	\$	\$
1 — Salaries and wages	1 327 265.97	
2 — Travelling expenses	5 296.36	
3 — Office expenses	1 954.61	
4 — Room and board	274 150.29	
5 — Clothing and laundry	28 460.95	
6 — Medical expenses	29 632.96	
7 — Teaching supplies, games, recreation	9 441.40	
8 — Other costs	29 904.27	1 706 106.81
	<hr/>	
6 — <i>Children's aid clinics</i>		
1 — Salaries and wages	197 747.27	
2 — Travelling expenses	2 976.83	
3 — Office and other expenses	267.36	200 991.46
	<hr/>	
7 — <i>Berthelet Centre, Montréal</i>		
1 — Salaries and wages	477 612.85	
2 — Travelling expenses	2 450.87	
3 — Office expenses	1 771.40	
4 — Room and board	44 684.36	
5 — Clothing and laundry	3 731.90	
6 — Medical expenses	5 049.22	
7 — Teaching supplies, games, recreation	7 653.14	
8 — Other costs	14 827.65	557 781.39
	<hr/>	

8 — <i>Grants for prevention of juvenile delinquency</i>	\$	\$
		530 353.61
		<hr/> 43 973 248.45
Less reimbursements		2 897 155.11
		<hr/> 41 076 093.34

6 — Welfare of Aged Persons and Other Adults

1 — <i>Administration</i>		
1 — Salaries	127 355.54	
2 — Travelling expenses	9 543.56	
3 — Office expenses	960.00	
4 — Equipment, office supplies, printing, subscriptions	90.25	137 949.35
	<hr/>	
2 — <i>Allowances to unemployable persons placed in institutions or homes for special care</i>		8 824 983.04
3 — <i>Equipment, repairs, building maintenance, other expenses</i>		18 126.69
		<hr/> 8 981 059.08

7 — Family Superior Council

1 — Salaries and fees	13 860.97
2 — Attendance allowances, travelling expenses	3 461.33
3 — Office and other expenses	90.98
	<hr/> 17 413.28

8 — Study and Information Committee on Alcoholism

	\$	\$
1 — Salaries		5 240.99
2 — Travelling expenses		426.36
3 — Office and other expenses		128.23
4 — Equipment, office supplies, printing, subscriptions		1 180.31
5 — Educational publicity		154.86
6 — Studies and publication of reports		500.00
		<u>7 630.75</u>
9 — Grants		8 335 766.90
Less reimbursements		203 420.00
		<u>8 132 346.90</u>
10 — Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses		<u>14 506.58</u>
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE		<u>242 482 595.68</u>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**11 — Purchase, construction and alteration
of buildings, including furnishings
and equipment**

1 — Centre d'accueil Provi- dence, Louiseville	45 090.18	
2 — Foyer Notre-Dame, Trois-Pistoles	70 000.00	
3 — Centre d'accueil, Drummondville	66 303.80	
4 — Other projects	62 383.73	243 777.71
		<u>242 726 373.39</u>

APPENDIX

Family Superior Council

The Family Superior Council was established by an act sanctioned on June 18, 1964 (RSQ 1964, c. 213).

Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Québec, enacts as follows :

1. A Family Superior Council is established by this act.
2. It shall be the duty of such Council to advise the Minister of Family and Social Welfare respecting all matters within the jurisdiction of his department which affect the interests and destinies of the family in Québec.
3. Such Council shall consist of nine members, one of whom shall be chairman, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as representing the various groups labouring in the field of family and social welfare. The term of office of the members shall be one, two or three years.
4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint, pursuant to the Civil Service Act, a permanent secretary to assist the Council in its rôle, and to establish a link with the services of the Department of Family and Social Welfare.
5. The members of the Council shall receive no remuneration. They shall be indemnified for their expenses in attending meetings and shall receive an attendance allowance fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
6. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

FAMILY SUPERIOR COUNCIL MEMBERS

Three-year term of office

Mr Philippe Garigue, Chairman

Professor and Dean, Faculty of Social Science, University of Montréal

Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964

Mr Gilles Lacroix, P.S.W., Ottawa

Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964

Mr Yvon Belley, P.S.W.

Executive Director, *Conseil des œuvres de Montréal*

Appointed by Order in Council 669 of March 15, 1967

Mr David Weiss, P.S.W., Montréal

Director of Baron de Hirsch Institute and Jewish Child Welfare Bureau

Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964

Two-year term of office

Mrs Ernest W. Crowe
Consultant to welfare organizations
Appointed by Order in Council 669 of March 15, 1967

Mrs Dominique Goudreault, Nicolet
Educator, Chairman of *L'Union catholique des femmes rurales*
Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964
Term of office renewed by Order in Council 669 of March 15, 1967

Mr Gérard Rancourt
Secretary General, Québec Federation of Labour
Appointed by Order in Council 669 of March 15, 1967

One-year term of office

Mr Irénée Bonnier
Education Service Director, *Fédération provinciale des Caisses populaires Desjardins*
Appointed by Order in Council 669 of March 15, 1967

Mr Jacques Henripin, Montréal
Demographer, University of Montréal
Appointed by Order in Council 669 of March 15, 1967

FAMILY SUPERIOR COUNCIL REPORT FOR 1966/67

The Family Superior Council concentrated its third year of operation on examining the many family and social problems referred to it by the chairman, the members and certain of Québec's family associations and movements. This report outlines the Council's major activities and concerns during the year under review.

Council Membership

Council comprises nine members appointed for one, two or three years, in accordance with the legislation under which it was established. Messrs Philippe Garigue, Gilles Lacroix and David Weiss served the last of their three years in office ; in mid-March 1967, Mr Yvon Belley, Executive Director of the *Conseil des œuvres de Montréal*, was appointed for three years. Five other members com-

pleted their terms: Mrs Dominique Goudrcault, Mrs Peter Kerrigan, Messrs M. Marcngo, R. Parent and J. Henripin. Mrs Goudrcault's appointment was renewed for two years, Mr Henripin's and Mr Bonnier's for one. Two new members will be on the Council for two years: Mrs Ernest W. Crowe and Mr Gérard Rancourt.

Council Meetings

The twenty-third meeting in Montréal on November 11, 1966 was followed by six others, about two months apart. At the preceding meeting, the members prepared the final draft of a general report intended for the Family and Social Welfare Minister and summarizing Council's findings about family requirements in 1966. In line with their responsibility for keeping the Minister aware of certain family problems in Québec, the members made a careful, objective and realistic study of briefs they had received from family associations before drawing his attention to the main findings. Held in Québec on December 16, 1966, Council's twenty-fourth meeting was marked by open discussion of family problems, with special emphasis on questions concerning family education and finances. Next convened in Québec on May 7, Council members met with the Honourable Jean-Paul Cloutier and his colleague, Minister without Portfolio François-E. Mathieu. After expressing his appreciation for the generous co-operation received from both chairman and members, Mr Cloutier reminded his listeners that family problems in Québec were given priority by the government and the Family and Social Welfare Department. Briefly, the Minister explained how anxious he was to improve such matters as adoption, family budgeting as well as conditions faced by widows, family heads and unwed or abandoned mothers. During the subsequent meeting in Montréal, Council reviewed and analysed the Minister's comments, spotlighting difficulties inherent in the proposed revamping of welfare legislation; pertinent recommendations were made to the Minister. Two additional meetings in Montréal and Québec — respectively on June 30 and September 15, 1967 — were devoted to examining organization problems faced by Québec family movements and associations. Finally, Council took active part in the important conference held in Québec last September by the International Union of Family Organizations. Besides providing Council members with an opportunity to renew close acquaintance with public-spirited citizens concerned with family problems in Québec, the conference led Council to make recommendations to the Minister on the possibility of helping these family associations increase their efficiency.

Council Recommendations

The Family Superior Council submitted various recommendations to the Minister during the year:

- (a) first, on behalf of Québec families (November 15, 1966) ;
- (b) second, on the Department's name (June 16, 1967) ;
- (c) third, on Québec's various welfare acts (June 21, 1967).

Members are glad of the opportunity afforded by the Family and Social Welfare annual report to again express their hearty thanks to the dynamic family movements which work in close co-operation with Council.

ANNEXES

ANNEXES

- Annex 1** Family and Social Welfare Department Act
- Annex 2** Acts administered by the Family and Social Welfare Department
- Annex 3** List of the Department's regional and local offices
- Annex 4** List of public charitable institutions
- A. For children*
 - Crèches for normal pre-school-age children
 - Orphanages for normal school-age children
 - Specialized institutions for children with physical, psychic or mental handicaps
 - Institutions for socially maladjusted children
 - B. For adults*
 - Unwed mothers
 - Agcd persons
- Annex 5** List of social service agencies and their branches

ANNEX 1

FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT ACT

RSQ 1964, c. 212

1. The Minister of Family and Social Welfare is charged:

(a) with the direction and management of the Department of Family and Social Welfare ;

(b) with the carrying out of the acts that have social welfare as their particular object ;

(c) with the taking of the necessary steps to assist the family to fulfil its rôle, and with co-ordinating the carrying out of the welfare acts ;

(d) with the study of the various aspects of the problem of family housing with a view to adopting the best means of solving it ;

(e) with the study of problems respecting neglected or abandoned children, juvenile delinquency and the re-education of juvenile delinquents, the segregation and care of young prisoners and all other problems relating to underprivileged children and young persons, and with seeking appropriate solutions thereof.

2. Courses of studies in any school or institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of Family and Social Welfare shall be arranged and carried out under the authority and supervision of the Minister of Education.

Any appointment made in the teaching staff of such schools must without delay be submitted for revision to the Minister of Education who may disavow the said appointment within one month of the notification thereof made to him ; such appointment shall cease to be effective as from the day the Minister of Education shall have informed the Minister of Family and Social Welfare of such disavowal.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint a Deputy Minister of Family and Social Welfare.

4. Under the direction of the Minister, the Deputy Minister shall have the supervision of the other officers, employees, messengers and servants of the Department. He shall have general control of the affairs of the Department, and shall exercise the other powers assigned to him by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

5. The orders of the Deputy Minister must be carried out in the same manner as those of the Minister, his authority shall be that of the head of the Department, and his official signature shall give force and authority to any document which is or may be within the jurisdiction of the Department.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall also appoint a secretary and all other officers, clerks and messengers necessary for the proper administration of the department, in conformity with the Civil Service Act (Chap. 13).

7. The respective duties of the officers and clerks of the department, not expressly defined by law or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be determined by the Minister.

8. No deed, contract, document or writing shall be binding upon the department, nor may it be ascribed to the Minister, unless signed by him or by the Deputy Minister.

9. Every copy of a document forming part of the records of the department, certified by the Minister or the Deputy Minister as a true copy, shall be authentic and shall have the same effect as the original.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister, upon such conditions as he determines, to organize schools and other institutions administered by the Department.

He may also authorize him to acquire, by agreement or expropriation, lands or immovables necessary for such purposes.

He may authorize him to make with any person, association or corporation such agreements as he deems proper, or to amend existing agreements, to remedy juvenile delinquency, ensure the custody, maintenance and care of abandoned children and juvenile delinquents and promote the rehabilitation of the latter.

ANNEX 2

ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Name of act	Reference
Family and Social Welfare Department Act	RSQ 1964, c. 212
Family Superior Council Act	RSQ 1964, c. 213
Social Allowances Commission Act	RSQ 1964, c. 215
Public Charities Act	RSQ 1964, c. 216
Private Hospitals Act	RSQ 1964, c. 217
Adoption Act	RSQ 1964, c. 218
Immigrant Children Act	RSQ 1964, c. 219
Youth Protection Act	RSQ 1964, c. 220
Child Aid Clinic Act	RSQ 1964, c. 221
Schooling Allowances Act	RSQ 1964, c. 222
Needy Mothers Assistance Act	RSQ 1964, c. 223
Blind Persons Allowances Act	RSQ 1964, c. 224
Disabled Persons Assistance Act	RSQ 1964, c. 225
Aged Persons Assistance Act	RSQ 1964, c. 226
Québec Family Allowances Act	15-16 Eliz. II, c. 58

ANNEX 3

LIST OF THE DEPARTMENT'S REGIONAL AND LOCAL OFFICES

COUNTY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Abitibi-Est	6 Dudomaine Boulevard Amos	732-5115
	Hammond Square P.O. Box 759 Bourlamaque	824-6851
Abitibi-Ouest	221 Main Street P.O. Box 818 La Sarre	333-5538
Argenteuil	430 Grace Street P.O. Box 244 Lachute	562-8333
Arthabaska	100 Notre-Dame Street East P.O. Box 124 Victoriaville	752-7110
Beauce	213 du Palais Street P.O. Box 220 Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce	432-5275
Beauharnois	70 Champlain Street Valleyfield	373-5330 373-5333
Bonaventure	Port-Royal Street P.O. Box 368 Bonaventure	534-2823

COUNTY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Chambly	25 Saint-Charles Street West Longueuil	679-5590 679-5599
Charlevoix	543 Saint-Étienne Street P.O. Box 756 La Malbaie	665-3735
Chicoutimi	168 Racine Street East P.O. Box 994 Chicoutimi	543-8778 543-2645
Dorchester	P.O. Box 129 Lac Etchemin	4-7611
Drummondville	Provincial Building 1680 Saint-Joseph Boulevard Drummondville	478-1461 Ext. 253 261, 206
Duplessis	700 Laure Avenue Sept-Îles	962-5180
Frontenac	P.O. Box 280 Lac Mégantic	583-1500
Gaspé-Nord	P.O. Box 97 Sainte-Anne-des-Monts	503
Gaspé-Sud	424 Rehel Street P.O. Box 967 Chandler	716
	Harbour Street P.O. Box 532 Gaspé	40
Hull	191 Main Street Hull	771-6661 Ext. 285
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	P.O. Box 268 Cap-aux-Meules	986-2112

COUNTY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Joliette	344 de la Naudière Street P.O. Box 194 Joliette	753-9800
Jonquière	372 Saint-Dominique Street P.O. Box 661 Jonquière	542-6833
Kamouraska	P.O. Box 396 La Pocatière	856-2752
Labelle	157 de la Madone Street P.O. Box 1124 Mont-Laurier	623-2780 623-1666
Lac-Saint-Jean	132 Collard Street Alma	668-8363
Laval	68 Cartier Boulevard Laval	663-3540
Lévis	23 Saint-Joseph Street Lauzon	837-4764
Matane	305 de la Gare Street P.O. Box 83 Matane	562-0893
Mégantic	930 Labbé Avenue P.O. Box 174 Thetford Mines	338-1550 338-1516
Montmagny	5 Taché Boulevard Montmagny	248-0163
Montréal	6161 Saint-Denis Street Postal Station "R" Montréal 326	873-2505
Nicolet	112 Brassard Street P.O. Box 308 Nicolet	293-4466

COUNTY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Portneuf	200 Jacques-Cartier Street P.O. Box 800 Donncona	285-2622
Québec	503 Prince-Édouard Street Québec 2	693-3377 693-3359
Richmond	215 Chassé Street Asbestos	879-2995 879-4646
Richelieu	55A Augusta Street Sorel	742-3131
Rimouski	244 de la Cathédrale Avenue P.O. Box 758 Rimouski	723-9235
Rivière-du-Loup	176 Lafontaine Street P.O. Box 481 Rivière-du-Loup	862-6164
Rouyn-Noranda	64 Mgr Latulippe Street East P.O. Box 338 Rouyn	762-7718
Saguenay	852 Bossé Street Hauterive	589-3193
Saint-Hyacinthe	1150 Sainte-Anne Street Saint-Hyacinthe	773-7417
Saint-Jean	190 Laurier Street Saint-Jean	347-3856 347-4490
Saint-Maurice	465 Fifth Street P.O. Box 100 Shawinigan	537-0462
Shefford	308 Main Street P.O. Box 275 Granby	378-9016

COUNTY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Sherbrooke	931 King Street East Sherbrooke	569-9284
Témiscamingue	5 Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes Street P.O. Box 401 Ville-Marie	819-345
Trois-Rivières	550 Bonaventure Street P.O. Box 65 Trois-Rivières	378-4045
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	52 Boisvert Street Vaudreuil	234-3327

ANNEX 4

LIST OF PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

A. For children

1. *Crèches for normal pre-school-age children*

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
Hull	Ville-Joie-Sainte-Thérèse	430 Alexandre Taché Street Hull
Montréal (region)	Crèche Saint-François-d'Assise	3601 de la Rousselière Street Pointe-aux-Trembles
	Crèche d'Youville	5915 Côte-de-Liesse Road Montréal 378
	Hôpital de la Miséricorde	897 Lagauchetière Street East Montréal 132
Sherbrooke	Pouponnière Notre-Dame-de-l'Enfant	361 Moore Street Sherbrooke
Trois-Rivières	Hôpital Sainte-Marie	850 de la Terrière Street Trois-Rivières
Québec	Crèche Saint-Vincent-de-Paul	1210 Sainte-Foy Road Québec 6

2. Orphanages for normal school-age children

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
Beauce	Orphelinat Saint-Joseph	Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce
Bellechasse	Pavillon des jeunes	Saint-Damien
Chambly	Centre Mgr Forget	2010 Limoges Street Jacques-Cartier
Charlevoix	École Bellerive	P.O. Box 318 La Malbaie
Chicoutimi	Institut Saint-Georges	1109 Bégin Avenue Chicoutimi
	Orphelinat de l'Immaculée	930 Jacques-Cartier Street East Chicoutimi
Compton	Collège Val-d'Estrie	Waterville
Dorchester	Institut La Mennais	Sainte-Germaine
Joliette	Providence Saint-Joseph	260 Lavaltrie Street South Joliette
Labelle	Foyer Sainte-Anne	Mont-Laurier
Lévis	Institut Saint-Joseph-de-la-Délivrance	93 Saint-Louis Street Lévis
Mégantic	Maison Nazareth	Black Lake
	Mont Villeneuve	Saint-Ferdinand- d'Halifax
Montréal (region)	Centre Notre-Dame-du-Perpétuel-Secours	5055 Saint-Dominique Street Montréal 151
	École Notre-Dame-de-Liesse	5935 Côte-de-Liesse Road Montréal 378

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
	Institut Dominique Savio	9335 Saint-Hubert Street Montréal 353
	Montreal Day Nursery	865 Richmond Square Montréal 106
	Orphelinat catholique	4434 Décarie Blvd. Montréal 260
	Orphelinat italien Saint-Joseph	4675 Bélanger Avenue East Montréal 409
	St. Patrick's Orphanage	6100 Deacon Road Montréal 251
	Weredale House	6 Weredale Park Montréal 215
Portneuf	Institut Saint-Jean-Baptiste	Lac Sergent
Québec (region)	Finlay Home ¹	230 Sainte-Foy Road Québec 6
	École Saint-Jean-Bosco	2160 Sainte-Foy Road Québec 10
	Maison Marie Fitzbach ¹	1050 Lachevrotière Street Québec 4
	Mont d'Youville	2915 Bourg-Royal Avenue Québec 5
	Orphelinat Saint-Sauveur ¹	150 Christophe-Colomb Street West Québec 8
	St. Brigid's Home	80 Grande-Allée East Québec 4

¹ Facilities for adults as well.

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
Rimouski	Institut Mgr Courehesne	191 Saint-Germain Street Rimouski
Rivière-du-Loup	Maison du Saeré-Cœur	125 Fraser Street Rivière-du-Loup
Stanstead	Bishop Mountain Hall	Coaticook
Saint-Jean	Centre familial Thérèse-Martin	300 Montée Saint-Lue Saint-Jean
Témiscouata	Foyer Saint-Joseph	Esteourt
	Maison Notre-Dame- des-Champs	Sully
Trois-Rivières	Patronage Saint- Charles	1729 des Forges Blvd. Trois-Rivières
	Ville-Joie- Saint-Dominique	1455 du Carmel Blvd. Trois-Rivières

3. *Specialized institutions for children with physical, psychic or mental handicaps*

Beauharnois	Serviee de réadapta- tion à l'enfance	Beauharnois
Chambly	Institut Louis-Braille	1255 Beauregard Street Jacques-Cartier
Chauveau	École Saint-Émile	Lapierre Boulevard Saint-Émile
Huntingdon	Institut Doréa	Franklin Centre
Lévis	Institution Mgr Guay	1129 Trans-Canada Lauzon
Montréal (region)	École Victor-Doré	1350 Metropolitan Boulevard East Montréal 329
	Institut Clairséjour- Marie-Joseph	500 Claremont Ave. Montréal 217

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
	Pavillon Mariebourg	2905 Gouin Boulevard East Montréal 360
	Institution des sourdes-muettes	3725 Saint-Denis Street Montréal 130
	Institution des sourds-muets	7400 Saint-Laurent Boulevard Montréal 327
	Institut Mgr Chaumont	1035 des Seigneurs Street Montréal 108
	Institut Nazareth	1460 Crémazie Blvd. East Montréal 329
	MaeKay Center for Deaf and Crippled Children	3500 Décarie Blvd. Montréal 260
	Centre d'orientation	39 Gouin Blvd. West Montréal 357
Portneuf	École Marie-au- Temple	447 des Érables Street Neuville
Québec (region)	École Cardinal-Ville- neuve	7 Sainte-Geneviève Avenue Québec 4
	Institut des sourds de Charlesbourg	Bourg-Royal Avenue at Saint-Viateur Québec 7
	Mont Saint-Aubert	9080 du Jardin Blvd. Québec 7
Roberval	Institut La Chesnaie	Roberval
Sherbrooke	Centre Notre-Dame- de-l'Enfant	1621 Prospeet Street Sherbrooke

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
	Pavillon Perreault	361 Moore Street Sherbrooke
	Institut Val-du-Lac	P.O. Box 1026 Sherbrooke
4. <i>Protection schools, reception centres and aid clinics for socially maladjusted children</i>		
Argenteuil	École de protection Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci	Huberdeau
Chambly	Girls' Cottage School	P.O. Box 55 Saint-Bruno
Laval	École Notre-Dame-de-Laval	299 des Prairies Blvd. Laval
	École Sainte-Domitille	235 des Prairies Blvd. Laval
Montréal (region)	Boscoville	12330 Gouin Blvd. East Montréal 478
	École Sainte-Agnès	52 Sherbrooke Street East Montréal 129
	École Mont-Saint-Antoine	8147 Sherbrooke Street East Montréal 429
	Centre Saint-Vallier	5960 de Saint-Vallier Street Montréal 326
	Centre d'accueil féminin	2150 Hôtel de Ville Avenue Montréal 129
	Children's Aid Clinic	6161 Saint-Denis Street Montréal 326

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
Québec (region)	Berthelot Centre	8029 Eighth Avenue Montréal 476
	Maison Notre-Dame- de-la-Garde	95 Saint-Félix Street Cap-Rouge
	Centre d'observation	2025 Muir Street Québec 10
	Children's Aid Clinic	2025 Muir Street Québec 10
	Manoir Charles-de- Foucauld	2475 Saint-Viateur Avenue Québec 5
Robert Baldwin	École Sainte-Hélène	9469 Gouin Boulevard West Pierrefonds
	Marian Hall	575 Golf Avenue Beaconsfield
Sherbrooke	Reception Centre (girls)	1621 Prospect Street Sherbrooke
Terrebonne	Boys' Farm and Training School	Shawbridge

B. For adults

1. Unwed mothers

Montréal	Home de la Miséricorde	850 Dorchester Blvd. East Montréal 132
	Centre Rosalie-Jetté	1801 Gouin Boulevard East Montréal 359
	Villa Saint-Michel	7400 Saint-Michel Boulevard Montréal 453
	Pension Giroux	10745 Lambert Street Montréal 359

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
Québec	Centre Marie-Médiatrice	1210 Sainte-Foy Road Québec 6
Saint-Maurice	Villa Joly	105 Joly Street Trois-Rivières
Sherbrooke	Villa Marie-Claire	225 Belvédère Street North Sherbrooke

2. *Aged persons*

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE — GASPÉ ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Bonaventure	Résidence Saint-Joseph	Maria
Matane	Maison de la Providence	8 Saint-Jérôme Street Matane
Matapédia	Hospice Marie-Reine-du-Clergé	Lac-au-Saumon
Rimouski	Maison de la Charité	Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Cœur

SAGUENAY — LAC-SAINT-JEAN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Chicoutimi	Foyer Saint-Joseph-de-la-Baie	Grande-Baie
Jonquière	Maison Saint-Joseph	Jonquière
Lac-Saint-Jean	Foyer Sainte-Marie	Alma

QUÉBEC ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Beauce	Foyer du Sacré-Cœur	East Broughton
	Foyer Mgr O. Roy	Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce
	Hôpital Notre-Dame-de-la-Protection	Sainte-Marie
Bellechasse	Foyer Saint-Raphaël	Saint-Raphaël
	Maison Saint-Bernard	Saint-Damien-de-Buckland

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
Dorchester	Foyer de Frampton	Saint-Édouard-de-Frampton
	Foyer Sainte-Justine	Sainte-Justine
Kamouraska	Foyer Desjardins	Saint-André
	Foyer Sainte-Anne, La Pocatière	Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière
	Foyer Thérèse-Martin	Rivière-Ouelle
L'Islet	Foyer Bon-Secours Inc.	L'Islet
Mégantic	Centre d'accueil de Thetford Mines	Thetford Mines
	Hospice Sainte-Croix	Thetford Mines
Montmagny	Foyer d'Youville	Montmagny
Québec	St. Brigid's Home	80 Grande-Allée East Québec 4
Rivière-du-Loup	Foyer Notre-Dame	Trois-Pistoles

TROIS-RIVIÈRES ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Arthabaska	Ermitage Saint-Joseph	Victoriaville
	Foyer Saint-Eusèbe	Princeville
Drummond	Foyer de Kingsey Falls	Kingsey Falls
Maskinongé	Centre d'accueil de Louiseville	Louiseville
Nicolet	Foyer de Saint-Célestin	Saint-Célestin
	Foyer de Nicolet	Nicolet

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Frontenac	Foyer Valin	Saint-Méthode-de-Frontenac
Richmond	Wales Home	Richmond
Montmorency	Foyer Notre-Dame-du-Perpétuel-Secours	Saint-Tite-des-Caps

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
Portneuf	Hospice Saint-Jean	Saint-Raymond
	Maison de la Providence	Saint-Casimir
Québec	Foyer Saint-Antoine	1451 Père Lelièvre Boulevard Québec 8
	Ladies' Protestant Home	95 Grande-Allée West Québec 6
	Maison du Fargy	Beauport
	Maison Marie Fitzbaeh	1050 Lahevrotière Street Québec 4
	Maison Mère Mallet	945 Saint-Olivier Street Québec 4
	Foyer Nazareth	715 des Glacis Street Québec 4
	Orphelinat Saint-Sauveur	150 Christophe-Colomb Street West Québec 8
Sherbrooke	Foyer Saint-Joseph	611 Queen Boulevard North Sherbrooke

MONTRÉAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Beauharnois	Foyer Saint-Joseph	Beauharnois
	Providence Saint-Vincent-de-Paul	18 de la Fabrique Street Valleyfield
Berthier	Centre d'accueil Désy	Saint-Gabriel-de-Brandon
	Foyer du Sacré-Cœur	Berthierville
Chambly	Foyer Saint-Antoine	66 Grant Avenue Longueuil
Deux-Montagnes	Hospice d'Youville	Saint-Benoît

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
L'Assomption	Providence Saint-Antoine-de-Padoue	Saint-Lin
Missisquoi	Foyer Sainte-Élisabeth	80 Saint-Paul Street Farnham
Montréal	L'Aide aux vieux couples	7905 Sherbrooke Street East Montréal 429
	Father Dowd Memorial Home	481 Lagauchetière Street West Montréal 128
	Foyer de la Providence	1431 Fullum Street Montréal 133
	Foyer du Sacré-Cœur	1989 Sherbrooke Street East Montréal 133
	Foyer Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire	5136 Notre-Dame Street East Montréal 404
	Foyer Saint-Henri	751 du Collège Street Montréal 207
	Griffith-McConnell Residence	5760 Parkhaven Ave. Montréal 269
	Hôpital général des Sœurs grises	1190 Guy Street Montréal 107
	Résidence Morin	6365 de Saint-Vallier Street Montréal 326
	Hospice Saint-François Solano	3958 Dandurand Street Montréal 406
	L'Institut canadien-polonais du bien-être	5655 Bélanger Avenue East Montréal 410
	Maison Saint-Joseph	5605 Beaubien Street East Montréal 410

COUNTY	ESTABLISHMENT	ADDRESS
	Providence Auclair	4220 Henri-Julien Ave. Montréal 131
	Foyer Émilie Gamelin	1440 Dufresne Street Montréal 134
	St. Margaret's Home	51 Sherbrooke Street West Montréal 129
Napierville-Laprairie	Hospice Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs	2 Saint-Ignace Street La Prairie
Rouville	Foyer Sainte-Croix	Marieville
Terrebonne	Foyer Drapeau	Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville
	Foyer d'Youville	531 Laviolette Street Saint-Jérôme
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	Maison de la Providence	Coteau-du-Lac
Verchères	Foyer la Jemmerais	Varenes
	Providence Saint-Victor	Belœil

OTTAWA VALLEY ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Labelle	Foyer Sainte-Anne	Mont-Laurier
Papineau	Providence du Sacré-Cœur	Saint-André-Avellin

NORTH-WEST ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Abitibi-Ouest	Foyer de l'Âge d'or	La Sarre
Rouyn-Noranda	Le Foyer	80 Mgr Tessier Street East Rouyn

3. *Rehabilitation centre*

Québec	Maison Painchaud	30 Sainte-Foy Road Québec 6
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ANNEX 5

LIST OF SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES AND THEIR BRANCHES

COUNTY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Abitibi-Est	1. Service social de l'Ouest québécois P.O. Box 880 Amos	732-3244
	245 Fourth Avenue Senneterre (1)	737-2191
	1263 Seventh Street Val-d'Or (1)	824-9669
Abitibi-Ouest	14 Fourth Avenue East La Sarre (1)	333-5401
Argenteuil	174 Main Street Lachute (17)	562-4971
Arthabaska	23 Saint-Louis Street Victoriaville (10)	752-9751
Beauce	Service social de Beauce P.O. Box 70 Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce	432-5241
Beauharnois	2. Service social du diocèse de Valleyfield 52 du Marché Street Valleyfield	373-4770
	122 Ellice Street Beauharnois (2)	268-7272

Note — Numbers in parentheses indicate a branch of the main agency having the same number.

COUNTY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Berthier	Berthierville (6)	836-4844
Bonaventure	P.O. Box 308 Bonaventure (4)	534-2272
Champlain	164 Saint-Laurent Blvd. Cap-de-la-Madeleine (18)	378-4891
Charlevoix	481 Saint-Étienne Street La Malbaie (11)	665-3929
	Gaudreault Building Baie-Saint-Paul (11)	435-2531
Châteauguay	Service social régional de Châteauguay 13 Main Street Châteauguay	692-6741
Chauveau	14 Orléans Square Beauport (11)	661-8409
	373 l'Ormière Boulevard Loretteville (11)	842-3635
Chicoutimi	3. Service social du diocèse de Chicoutimi 599 Hôtel-Dieu Street Chicoutimi	549-3254
Deux-Montagnes	46 Saint-Louis Street Saint-Eustache (17)	627-0751
Dorchester	Service social de Sainte- Germaine P.O. Box 307 Sainte-Germaine	4-7611
Drummond	152 Cockburn Street Drummondville (10)	478-8123
Duplessis	546 Dequen Street Sept-Îles (13)	962-2578
	Havre-Saint-Pierre (13)	70
	Rivière-Saint-Augustin (13)	

COUNTY		ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Frontenac		97 des Vétérans Blvd. Lac Mégantic (14)	583-1397
Gaspé-Nord		P.O. Box 307 Sainte-Anne-des-Monts (4)	179
Gaspé-Sud	4.	P.O. Box 39 Gaspé	418
Gatineau		78 Notre-Dame Street Maniwaki (8)	449-2772
Hull	5.	Service social du diocèse de Hull 256 Saint-Joseph Blvd. Hull	771-6631
Huntingdon		47 Bouchette Street Huntingdon (2)	264-5326
Iberville		567 First Avenue Iberville (15)	378-4621
Îles-de-la-Madeleine		P.O. Box 211 Cap-aux-Meules (4)	986-2236
Joliette	6.	Service social du diocèse de Joliette 339 Querbes Boulevard Joliette	756-1671
Jonquière		550 Saint-Hubert Street Jonquière (3)	547-3693
Kamouraska	7.	Service social de l'enfan- ce et de la famille P.O. Box 440 La Pocatière	856-2561
Labelle	8.	Service social du diocèse de Mont-Laurier 381 de la Madone Street Mont-Laurier	623-3884
Lac-Saint-Jean		164 Collard Street East Alma (3)	662-6649

COUNTY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
L'Assomption	159 Saint-Jean-Baptiste Street L'Assomption (6)	
Lévis	Service familial de la rive sud 25 Dallaire Street Lévis	837-9331
Maskinongé	36 Sainte-Élisabeth Street Louiseville (18)	296-3993
Matane	97 Jacques-Cartier Blvd. North Mont-Joli (12)	775-7241
	305 de la Gare Street Matane (12)	562-0566
Matapédia	240 Saint-Benoît Blvd. Amqui (12)	629-4421
Mégantic	9. Service social du comté de Mégantic 643 Simoneau Street Thetford Mines	335-9118
	1552 Saint-Édouard Street Plessisville (9)	362-2853
Missisquoi	123 Main Street Cowansville (15)	263-3145
Montmagny	112 de la Gare Street Montmagny (7)	248-3934
Montmorency	14 Orléans Square Beauport (11)	661-8409
Montréal	Catholic Welfare Bureau 1857 de Maisonneuve Boulevard West Montréal 108	933-7381
	La Société de protection Notre-Dame 1270 de Maisonneuve Street Montréal 133	527-4521

COUNTY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
	Lakeshore Welfare Services 15 Cartier Avenue Pointe-Claire	695-5251
	Family Welfare Association 4515 Sainte-Catherine Street West Montréal 215	931-1721
	Service d'assistance sociale 440 Beaubien Street East Montréal 326	274-6506
	Service social du Bon-Conseil 5035 de la Roche Street Montréal 176	277-0067
	Service social de Saint-Pierre-Apôtre 1215 de la Visitation Street Montréal 133	522-6524
	Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale 1320 Craig Street East Montréal 133	526-0481
	La Société de service social aux familles 3415 Saint-Urbain Street Montréal 130	844-6392
	Service social de Ville-Marie 2285 Papineau Avenue Montréal 133	526-9211
	Centre de référence 3414 du Parc Avenue Montréal 130	842-9751

COUNTY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
	Montreal Council of Social Agencies Information and Referral Service 1040 Atwater Street Montréal 215	932-1151 Ext. 53

Note — The specific task of the last two organizations is to refer welfare cases to agencies which can provide appropriate services.

Napierville- Laprairie	288 Saint-Jean Road La Prairie (16)	679-6440
Nicolet	10. Service social du diocèse de Nicolet 382 Signay Street Nicolet	293-4431
Papineau	Chénéville (5)	428-2681
	Thurso (5)	985-2441
Pontiac	Court House Campbell's Bay (5)	97
	Fort-Coulonge (5)	
Portneuf	Service social de Portneuf 266 Sainte-Marie Avenue Donnacona	285-0430
Québec	11. Service familial de Québec 155 Charest Blvd. East Québec 2	523-4971
Richelieu	80 du Roi Street Sorel (15)	742-3713
Richmond	178 Bourbeau Street Asbestos (14)	879-5481
Rimouski	12. Service social du diocèse de Rimouski 103 de l'Évêché Street Rimouski	723-1250

COUNTY		ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Rivière-du-Loup		5 Iberville Street Rivière-du-Loup (7)	862-6335
Roberval		50 Saint-Pierre Street Roberval (3)	275-2413
Rouyn-Noranda		129 Main Street Rouyn (1)	762-7446
Saguenay	13.	Service social du Saguenay 945 Joliet Boulevard Hauterive	589-2013
		Forestville (13)	587-2204
Shefford		328 Main Street Granby (15)	378-4621
Sherbrooke	14.	Service social du diocèse de Sherbrooke 594 Queen Blvd. North Sherbrooke	569-9261
Stanstead		52 Laurier Street Magog (14)	843-3331
Saint-Hyacinthe	15.	Service familial Richelieu-Yamaska 2800 Morin Street Saint-Hyacinthe	773-8411
Saint-Jean	16.	Service social du diocèse de Saint-Jean 180 Saint-Jacques Street Saint-Jean	347-5541
Saint-Maurice		435 Tamarac Street Shawinigan (18)	296-3992
Taillon		1530 Tremblay Boulevard Jacques-Cartier (16)	679-6440
Témiscouata		24 Villeneuve Street Cabano (12)	854-2441

COUNTY		ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Terrebonne	17.	Service social du diocèse de Saint-Jérôme 358 Laviolette Street Saint-Jérôme	432-9755
		31 Blainville Street East Sainte-Thérèse (17)	625-9144
		Town Hall Terrebonne (17)	666-6282
		Sainte-Adèle Shopping Centre Sainte-Adèle (17)	229-2664
Trois-Rivières	18.	Service social du diocèse de Trois-Rivières 2700 des Forges Blvd. Trois-Rivières	375-8961
Vaudreuil- Soulanges		168 Hardwood Boulevard Dorion (2)	234-3315
Verchères		795 Laurier Street Belœil (15)	467-3533

